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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON, FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Labor Fears Prices, Asks More

Roosevelt Will Hit Profiteers

League Sees U. S. as Almost In

Von Papen Begins in Austria

Hindenburg Will Helps Hitler

Alcatraz Holds 'Incorrigibles'

THE Washington Administration will have many urgent calls soon to equalize distribution of income between capital and labor. The American Federation of Labor Council, in session at Atlantic City, foresees living costs mounting as a result of drought and decides that organized labor will demand corresponding increase in pay. The Government may be asked to revise many industrial codes on minimum wages. United Textile Workers of America, in New York convention, flay NRA and say they will consider a general strike unless collective bargaining is assured them, calling out 750,000 workers. The railroads prepare to ask for a freight rate increase to cover wage increases and benefits already granted —Many men of many minds struggling with the old thought of not enough for all.

* * *

¶ President Roosevelt gives notice of forceful action against profiteers in drought-affected commodities. He assures a press conference that there will be no food shortage. Among corrective measures he will invoke against "chiselers" if necessary are the grain futures act, the broad powers of the AAA, and the food code system. He says the drought has reduced the wheat surplus at a stroke —Therefore, he argues, the plan can go on as expected.

* * *

¶ Geneva regards the United States as more and more in sympathy with the League of Nations. With Hugh Wilson, Minister to Switzerland, designated to represent America at the approaching session, it is noted that Washington registers its treaties, pays its share of conferences, acts with the League on Manchuria, disarmament, economics, the Chaco war and now takes a member's place in the International Labor Office. With Russia applying, Germany's return probable, America cooperating, Japan may not relish being out—And all this makes for the new strength of the League.

* * *

¶ Austria receives Col. Franz von Papen as Minister from Germany and special Hitler envoy and a new diplomatic régime begins. The Austrian Foreign Minister announces pointedly that Austria will conduct an active foreign policy with Italy against any nation threatening the peace of Europe. The National Socialists are expected to remain quiet while the far-reaching struggle for Austria goes on. The "Habicht era" of bombs is believed to be over. Von Papen will try to persuade Austria to friendliness—And clever persuasion may beat all the bombs.

* * *

¶ The U. S. Navy Department opens bids for construction of 12 vessels of its 1934-35 program and finds estimates of $50,000,000 jumped to $72,000,000. Higher costs of materials and labor are credited with the discrepancy. With the 12 other vessels to be built in navy yards, the total outlay will reach $150,000,000. Secretary of the Navy Swanson voices the Administration policy that the United States will have a navy second to none—But some day some big nation will be bold enough to build less than the other fellow.

* * *

¶ Germany finds President von Hindenburg's "political testament" appearing at the moment when it strengthens approval of Chancellor Hitler for the plebiscite. Germans are suddenly wondering whether the Nazi régime is a wholly new order or whether it carries out traditions long held by Bismarck and Hindenburg. The political testament links 1870 to 1933. Hindenburg cordially acknowledges "my Chancellor, Adolf Hitler" and affirms his faith in the Fatherland's future—"I place my firm hopes in you—thou German youth."

* * *

¶ Hong Kong Nazis find an ingenious way to add their weight to Germany's approval by plebiscite of Chancellor Hitler's recent acts. Germans living abroad are not eligible to vote; Germans at sea are. So the Nazi leaders in Hong Kong issue orders to the German colony to board a German liner delayed in order to leave port on plebiscite day and vote when at sea. Steam launches will bring them back home; the liner will carry their votes on to Germany—And this is just one more reason for believing Herr Hitler will be indisputably approved.

* * *

¶ San Francisco learns that Alcatraz Island stronghold, Federal prison in the rip of the Golden Gate's tides, holds first new inmates. Secretly transferred are 47 "incorrigibles," 14 being "dangerous criminals" from McNeill's Island. Notorious convicts in various federal institutions who maintain outside connections, refuse discipline and are potential jail-breakers will be brought secretly to the forbidding rock. The Department of Justice had need of Alcatraz—It has to be able to put any desperado in a place where it knows he will stay put.

Arctic Supply Boat To Circle Continent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vancouver, B. C.

WHEN the Hudson's Bay Company trading steamer Fort James completes her long voyage east of Aklavik in Coronation Gulf she will be the first vessel to have completely circumnavigated the North American continent.

After a rough passage from the north Atlantic, where she was previously in service, the Fort James is now in Vancouver loading for the northern voyage. She is a wooden vessel, 100 feet long, especially designed and equipped for navigation in the arctic. She will act as the company's supply ship between the various trading posts in the western arctic.

Animals Affected More Than People By Arid Conditions

Their Food Shortage Will Be Serious but There Is Ample for Humans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—The drought problem was described by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, today, as "not one of food for human beings, but of feed for animals."

Although the American people may have to change their eating habits next winter to take advantage of the foods which are available in "great abundance," surveys by the Department of Agriculture show that the food supplies for the country as a whole will be ample.

For farm animals it will be another story. According to latest reports from the drought area, the feed supply will be only .55 tons of grain per animal unit, compared with .66 tons for 1933 and an average of .78 tons for the 1929-33 period. A special committee, composed of agriculture and relief experts, will soon make recommendations to the President on the best means of meeting this feed shortage.

No Shortage in Most Foods

There is no shortage at all for two-thirds of the food supplies in spite of the record-breaking drought, the bureau of home economics reports; and the prospective shortage does not exceed 5 to 10 per cent for the larger part of the remaining items. The foods which housewives will have no trouble at all in getting, according to the bureau's predictions, include grain products, sugar, fluid milk and cream, citrus fruits and vegetables except potatoes and dried peas and beans.

The supply of meats will be most noticebly affected by the drought, the home economists say. For the next few months the supply of meats will be ample, but thereafter they will be 15 or 20 per cent short of the usual supply. Pork supplies may be as much as 30 per cent below normal.

Pointing out that the meat consumption of the United States is high compared with other countries, the bureau experts say that "if it were necessary, our meat consumption could be reduced materially."

Drought Was Kinder

From the point of view of farm animals, Mr. Wallace held that the supply of grain per grain-consuming animal, in spite of the drought will be approximately 6 per cent greater and the supply of hay per hay consuming animal will be about 17 per cent greater than might have been the case without the agricultural adjustment program.

Mr. Wallace said that "farmers who cannot avoid selling livestock

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Hitler Gains Prestige By Finding Will

'Political Testament' Gives Hindenburg Support for Plebiscite

Campaign High-Spot

Used as Propaganda for Urging German People to Vote 'Ja' Next Sunday

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 16 — The sudden discovery of Paul von Hindenburg's political testament is regarded by foreign observers here as a providential occurrence at precisely the right moment for the forthcoming plebiscite, Aug. 19.

Published during the height of this week's campaign, it strikes exactly the right note, for it links up surprisingly the old Prussian Field Marshal with the National Socialist President and the German people. It is noteworthy that the two most famous Germans whose words are being used as plebiscite propaganda are Bismarck and von Hindenburg.

This raises the question whether the National Socialist Reich, although alleged to be completely a new social form, doesn't merely continue the Bismarckian tradition of German history. President von Hindenburg's political testament itself defines the direct connection existing between 1870 and 1933 with extreme clarity.

The importance of the German army in German history is clearly set forth.

President von Hindenburg's affirmation of approval of the young Nationalist movement is also set down in black and white.

The Hindenburg political testament is in two parts, namely what he wrote in 1919 before he was elected President of the German people and what he wrote in 1934 after becoming President. The first part includes the "farewell" epilogue, which is to be found in the Hindenburg memoirs, published in London in 1920 under the title "Out of My Life," and re-issued in a popular edition in 1933.

This epilogue was written during what were tragic days for the old Field Marshal, when the bitterness of defeat was still in the forefront of his thoughts. He appealed to German youth and he appealed to those who thought all was lost in defeat of the German army. He prophesied that when the storm was over one rock which would be visible was that of the German imperial house.

Paul von Hindenburg's "farewell" is an unwavering affirmation of faith in the future and of the Fatherland.

"With confidence I lay down my pen," he wrote, "and place my firm hopes in you—thou German youth."

The whole tenor of this "farewell" piece fits in beautifully with all the National Socialist ideas, except the idea of a return of the monarchy. Thus it arouses the impression that von Hindenburg was really a forerunner of National Socialism.

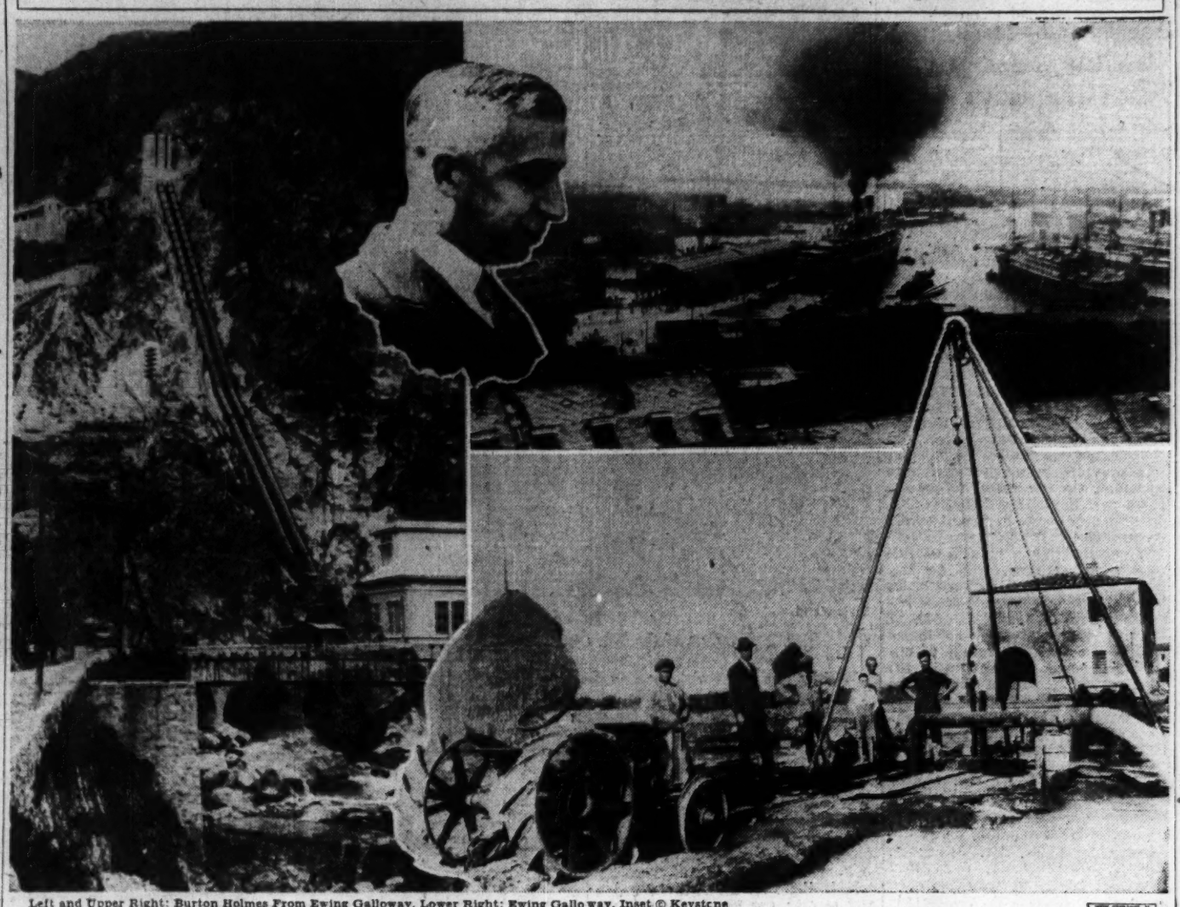
Von Hindenburg's political apologia makes it quite clear that he didn't stand for the republic although he swore loyalty to the republic. This is a useful affirmation for the National Socialist Government which overthrew the Weimar republic.

Hindenburg Calls Hitler 'My Chancellor' in Will; Sees Recovery of Reich

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (AP)—The hand of Reichspresident von Hindenburg was brought into Chancellor Hitler's campaign for a renewed expression

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Forerunners of Fascist Italy's Wide-Reaching Economic System



Left and Upper Right: Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway. Lower Right: Ewing Galloway. Inset © Keystone

Every Department of Italian Activity Feels the Closer Grasp of the Corporative State

Alberto Asquini, Who Shares With Bruno Biagi the Posts of Undersecretary of Corporations, Amid Typical Italian Scenes as Fascism Extends Control of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. Left—Penstocks of a Water Power Development. Upper Right—Genoa Harbor. Below—Tractors and Modern Irrigation Methods Are Coming Onto the Land, Still the Greatest Element in Italian Economy.

Illuminated Fish Greets Dr. Beebe In Depths of Ocean

The Farther Down the Bigger the Fish, Says Expert, Who Drops 3028 Feet

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 16 (AP)—A mysterious deep-sea fish 20 feet long and illuminated by myriads of tiny lights was seen yesterday by Dr. William Beebe and Mr. Otis Barton, American natural scientists, during a dive in their "bathysphere" in which they achieved a new depth record.

Sealed in their two-ton iron ball, the natural scientists spent five minutes at a depth of 3028 feet, beating their record of last Saturday by 518 feet and passing their goal of half a mile by 388 feet.

At 2750 feet in the descent, Dr. Beebe observed a large gray shadow. Signaling for a halt, he tried to distinguish what appeared to be an unknown denizen of the deep. He said he was unable to identify it.

He described the strange fish as illuminated by myriads of tiny lights, glittering like a diamond tiara around the object, which he estimated to have a length of at least 20 feet. It was assumed the lights were from phosphorescent parasites.

Dr. Beebe said he thought the monster was the largest he had ever seen in a deep sea dive. Mr. Barton exposed 100 feet of moving picture film in an attempt to photograph it, but results were uncertain. All deep-sea creatures scuttle away when exposed to the glare of the searchligat played upon them from the bathysphere.

The monster aroused their curiosity, and they said they were anxious to study other specimens in shallower dives. Dr. Beebe said the farther down he went the larger the living creatures seemed to be.

The dive was made at approximately the same spot where they went down four days ago, and the daring observers of undersea life were prevented from going deeper only by Capt. James Sylvester, master of the barge from which they dropped into the sea.

Captain Sylvester gave an order that no more cable be paid out, although 47 feet remained on the drum when the two men had reached the maximum depth.

The dive was the last deep-sea undertaking of the "bathysphere" expedition planned for this year, but several dives in shallower water along the shore will be made later.

At the maximum depth there was 19 tons pressure on each window of the bathysphere and the pressure a squaré inch on the body of the device was half a ton.

MacDonalds Off to Visit Grenfells in Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 16 (AP)—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, and his daughter, Miss Ishbel, concluding a six-day stay here, sailed yesterday on H. M. S. Scarborough for St. Anthony to visit Sir Wilfred Grenfell, famous northern missionary, and Lady Grenfell.

The Premier said he was not certain whether he would visit the Labrador coast, because much depends upon the weather. He plans to return by way of the Straits of Belle Isle, his Newfoundland cruise being completed at the International Power & Paper Company at Corner-brook.

Corporative State Emerging in Italy

Il Duce's Dream Nears Realization as 22 Corporations Representing Agriculture, Industry and Commerce Are Being Erected Into a Vast Network of State-Controlled Endeavor—Aim Is Eventual Unification

By Paul Cremona

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME—Italy's projected economic system of state corporations is about to go into effect.

A total of 22 corporations are included in the plan, divided into three main groups, agriculture, industry and commerce.

The corporative system will be administered by the Minister of Corporations, who is Premier Benito Mussolini.

The vice-president will be selected from the ranks of the Fascist party, and three members of that party will hold places on the board of each corporation, representing the public interests.

Heads of government departments concerned in matters presented to the corporations are entitled to participate in board meetings, whose agenda will be submitted to the ministers, thus insuring close contact between the corporations and the public administrations.

The presence of experts on the specific matters dealt with at the several meetings can be secured by the president, and the study of purely technical matters may be referred to the National Research Council and similar bodies.

The president can also invite persons designated by the qualified syndical associations and the other bodies represented on a corporation to attend meetings for the study of specific questions or to secure fuller representation of certain interests involved. The presidents of the General Confederations are also entitled to take part in meetings called to consider activities coming within the scope of their respective organizations.

In setting up the several corporations an effort has been made to include in each all the branches of the cycle of production with which it is to deal, thus bringing together the producers and consumers of a given product, as, for instance, in the paper and publishing corporation, producers of paper and publishers; brick and cement makers and builders in the building trade corporation; producers of textile fibers and spinners and weavers in the textile corporation, etc.

The need of harmonizing these contrasting interests will avoid the danger that the corporations might become monopolistic organs for the protection of special interests, and a dynamic character is thus conferred on the whole system whose purpose is to promote production along the lines most consonant with national interests.

The comprehensive character of the several corporations is clearly shown by the membership of their respective boards, on which equal representation and equal rights are assured to employers and employed.

As their composition is a matter of much interest to all students of the corporative organization of production, there follows, as exemplifying the principles involved, the composition of the board of the Textile Corporation.

It should be remembered that under the Corporation Law enacted in February of this year, this corporation like all the others can either meet as a whole or by sections as the questions to be dealt with may demand. The membership follows:

Three employers and three workers representing the cotton trades. One employer and one worker for

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Labor Urges U. S. to Revive CWA Program

Green Believes Drought Will Increase Costs of Winter Prices

Wages Held Static

A. F. of L. Proposes Flexibility to Meet Cost of Living in Varying Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 16—The American Federation of Labor is in the arena today demanding revival of the Civil Works Administration on a bigger and better scale, revision of wage schedules in the codes to protect workers against prospective advances in living costs and opposing any reorganization of the National Recovery Administration that would give industry wider powers.

The federation's request that the Civil Works Administration be renewed during the coming winter is earmarked as pressing business which Mr. William Green, president of the federation, and other members of the executive council will present to President Roosevelt as soon as possible after the two-week session here ends this week-end.

Grave apprehension by federation leaders over the economic effects of the midwestern drought and curtailment of food production led to the decision to ask for renewal of the CWA, Mr. Green revealed.

After conferring with Dr. Isador Lubin, chief statistician of the United States Department of Labor, concerning accurate figures on employment, cost of living and wages, Mr. Green expressed the opinion that the department was not adequately financed.

"The department of commerce gets liberal appropriations and serves the business interests fully," he declared. "The Department of Agriculture also is well cared for to serve the farmers. We feel that the 40,000,000 wage earners should have a more efficient statistical service."

Textile Union Lays General Strike Plans

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—The foundation for a possible general strike of textile employees was created today at the annual convention of the United Textile Workers' Union of America.

A resolution, adopted without opposition, read:

"We recommend that some arrangement shall be made that all agreements or contracts made by local unions shall be drawn up so that all shall expire on the same day.

"In the event of a national strike, every local is empowered to respond to the call. No local shall be working while other locals ar out on strike."

The chief complaint of the workers is that the right to collective bargaining as provided for under the NRA has been denied them.

While he was presiding at today's session, Mr. Thomas S. McMahon, president of the union, was served with a summons to show cause why the union should not be enjoined from picketing the Commodore Knitting Mills in Brooklyn.

The order was signed by Supreme Court Justice Charles J. Dodd, and is returnable in Brooklyn Supreme Court Aug. 20. It also named Mr. David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. Dubinsky was not present when the summons was served.

Georgia Textile Workers Leave Their Machines

By the Associated Press

Approximately 2000 textile workers stayed away from their machines at Columbus, Ga., today while the annual convention of the United Textile Workers' Union of America laid foundation for a possible general strike.

The convention adopted a resolution directing all locals to respond to any national strike call. The Georgia strikers asked the Governor to use his influence to keep the mills from working until settlement was reached.

British Columbia Acts To Stop Flood of Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Alarmed by the continued flow of unemployed persons from other parts of Canada into this province, the British Columbia government took drastic action to curb this movement. It issued a series of unemployment relief regulations under which no assistance whatever will be given to any person who arrived within British Columbia after Aug. 1 of this year.

At the same time the government ordered a drastic overhaul of the existing relief lists and, by personal investigations, will eliminate thousands of those now on the dole. The fixed dole scale was scrapped and varying amounts will be given to those in need, according to their circumstances. In future all persons able to work must perform some useful labor in return for all relief granted and will be paid at the rate of 40 cents an hour. Any person refusing to work or idling on the job will be struck off the relief lists immediately, but his family will be maintained by the issuance of scrip to it direct.

State Legion Snubs Lawmakers

Boston Edison Cuts Own Rates

Lynn ERA Workers on March

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Legion

Lawmakers Snubbed

Congressmen who aren't in sympathy with the American Legion's "four point" program don't get invitations to Legion gatherings. That, Mr. Daniel J. Doherty, Massachusetts State Commander, explains, is why Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, and Congressmen Robert Luce and George H. Tinkham aren't among those present at the state Legion convention at Brockton. Friends of the three just wanted to know why, so Mr. Doherty told them.

Senator David I. Walsh was invited but he won't come unless it is seen that his record, which includes a few votes against certain veterans' measures at Washington, is going to be attacked. He is busy but would take time off to defend himself before the former soldiers.

The resolutions committee meanwhile argues, among other things, a plan to memorialize Congress for a national lottery project to benefit disabled veterans.

Utilities

A Surprise Cut

Public Utility Commission members looked up with surprise yesterday when the Edison Electric Illuminating Company's revised rate schedule was brought in. The Edison company offered the new schedule in conformity with the commission's ruling that it cut its general and domestic rate from 7½ to 7 cents a kilowatt hour, cease giving free bulbs.

The schedule noted this required cut all right. But it went farther. It offered a slice in the general rate of ¼ cent a kilowatt hour for each of the three blocks, after the first 500 kilowatt hours used each month. This of course affects only large users—but still, it's something.

Meanwhile representatives of the small users remain active in an attempt to get further reductions for their class.

* * *

No Paint Needed

Many Massachusetts truck owners are still dodging frantically about their trucks, hunting for space on which to tack some more license plates.

A 1934 legislative act ordered the Public Utilities Department to issue two special plates to each contract carrier, two to each common carrier of property for hire.

Many trucks are classified as

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Triple Bloc Asks Argentina to Cut Acreage in Wheat

World Parley Prepares to Draw Up Pact for Nations

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP)—An American, Canadian and Australian bloc concentrated efforts today to obtain a definite commitment from Argentina for increased acreage reduction in that country as the World Wheat Conference concluded a free-for-all discussion on the subject.

Delegates from these three countries, it was learned reliably, expressed dissatisfaction at the amount of acreage taken out of wheat in Argentina thus far.

"It was understood we all should make equal sacrifices," said a spokesman for the bloc. "Argentina so far has not done her share."

The question of export quotas is the next one to be taken up by the conference, but it was indicated that concrete proposals for submission to the 21 governments adhering to the world wheat pact will not be drawn up until early next week.

Delegates said all subjects, including acreage reduction, export quotas, and extension of the wheat pact, must be discussed at length before a subcommittee assigned to the task of drafting an agreement.

"This must be done because all the questions are closely interlocked," explained one of the delegates. "One nation cannot be expected to accept acreage limitation unless it knows the others are going to accept export quotas."

Maine's G. O. P. Forecasters Shout Victory as Democrats Pooh-Pooh Opposition Claims

Following is the second of two articles discussing political prospects in Maine, axiomatic indicator of national election trends. The first article considered the Democratic case. Today the Republican side is studied, and both cases summarized.

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 16—Republican strategists are already listing Maine as one of the redeemed states on the political map.

Since the visit of Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware here, the impression has been fostered that Maine will repent of its Democratic interlude and revert to its traditional rock-ribbed Republicanism in the September election.

After making certain discounts for the usual partisan propaganda, a survey of the State reveals an abundance of factors upon which Republican optimism might be built.

First and possibly foremost is that intangible thing, which is Maine's traditional Republicanism. It antedates the Civil War and it has permitted the State only four Democratic administrations out of 46 elections since 1861. This hoary tradition is rooted deep, clings to the moldering past but finds expression on the lips of many a man, who will still tell you that his father and his father's father were Republicans, so he is one.

No one can presage the political future of this State without paying due respect to the power of this political tradition. Republican leaders are banking on putting it back to work this year under a Republican ERA.

On the bedrock of stalwart Republicanism, the G. O. P. is hoping to mass an increment of discontents with the New Deal. Hence it is fundamental that they will prosecute the campaign on national rather than upon state lines. Even the treasurer of the Republican State Committee, Mr. Frank J. Ham, concedes that Governor Brann has pro-

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Things Present

Several hundred school pupils were asked recently what change in the school program would be most appreciated. Most of them replied that—but why not read about it in the last editorial?

Daniel Chase takes us again into the New England fastness of Jaalam, on the Home Forum Page.

A collection of the best Cartoons of the Week appears every Thursday on the inside back page.

A "community magazine" is suggested to those who would write. See the Young Folks' Page.

And Things to Come

The self-serve idea has entered the home; and now the guests pass around, take what they want (and as much of it), and sit down and enjoy the food at its best. Look for full particulars on the Women's Activities Page tomorrow. Look also for a layout of beautiful nature pictures submitted for the Monitor Camera Club.

National Board Acts on Strike

Silver Certificates Are Rushed

Banks to Aid Housing Program

Rails Ordered to Pay Retirement Fund—Mass Attack on Illiteracy to Open—Aviation Commission Adds 15 Cities to Tour of Inspection

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—While President Roosevelt went into conference with Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of commerce, today over plans for revision of the NRA, the the new National Labor Relations Board took its first aggressive step toward settling long standing labor troubles.

Meanwhile, the capital's interest was scattered over a dozen fronts, extending from the drought and silver to crime, as numerous developments of relatively equal importance took place. The Treasury explained its silver program further, the Housing Administration reported widespread support from banks throughout the country, the Department of Justice unearthed a new explanation of criminal immunity and the Secretary of Agriculture provided figures to substantiate President Roosevelt in his contention yesterday that the United States did not face any serious food shortage.

* * *

Settling Strikes: Abandoning its cautious approach to labor difficulties for the first time, the National Labor Relations Board decided to conduct an election in Minneapolis to determine the representation of employees for collective bargaining purposes in an effort to end the long-standing truck drivers' strike. Almost immediately after the announcement was issued, Mr. P. A. Donoghue, of the board's staff, was dispatched to Minneapolis to make arrangements for the elections.

The board's action was considered by labor specialists here to indicate that it has at last reached the point where it feels itself sufficiently familiar with its task and the special problems involved to move ahead. The board up until now has been moving rather slowly, as though feeling its way into unknown territory and making sure to get its bearings for advancing. Its cautious method of approach has been characteristic of the most recently established emergency government agencies in contrast to the headlong rush of the first set-up in early new deal days.

* * *

Silver: Anxious to appease the still unconvinced inflationists, the Treasury today revealed that it is pushing new silver certificates into circulation at what it considers the fastest possible rate.

Since Aug. 9, the date of the nationalization of silver, $8,095,298 in new silver certificates have been issued. During the same period the silver metal stocks of the Government rose from $509,972,985 to $525,203,244.

It is explained that with new metal pouring in to the mints at a high rate under the nationalization order, it is impossible for the Bureau of Printing and Engraving—where all United States paper money is printed—to issue paper currency at anything like the same rate. The bureau is operating its presses on 24-hour schedules and speeding production to the limit, but the actual mechanics of the process are slow. For one thing, paper money has to be "aged" before it can be issued. It is put away in storage for some time before it is considered fit for public use.

The total of new silver certificates to be issued is expected to reach between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000. Of this $80,000,000 will be issued against the 62,000,000 ounces of unobligated silver which was in the Treasury on the date of nationalization and the balance against some of the metal taken in under nationalization. This is expected to amount to about 200,000,000 ounces.

* * *

Housing Progress: In his first progress report of the federal home modernization campaign, given the country by radio, Mr. James A. Moffett, administrator, announced that 1131 banks with resources of more than $8,000,000,000, have already signed up to take part in the insurance plan by which they are insured up to 20 per cent against loss on modernization loans.

He defended present price levels in the building construction industry as generally fair and below the 1926 price level. The industry has failed to set any "bargain prices" for the modernization campaign.

"Surely, if industry generally is operating with little, if any profit," Mr. Moffett declared, "it is not in a position to make a radical reduction in prices. I see no reason why repairs, improvements and modernization and the building of new houses should be done without a fair profit to industry. Our position is simply that fair prices must be fair to both the producer and the consumer."

The housing administration, he added, will be ready to expose any cases where profiteering might arise, but, on the other hand, will take no part in "any drive to force industries to chisel on their wages or go bankrupt."

* * *

Railroads and Their Board: Having won the first round yesterday in its battle with the railroads over the legality of the Railroad Retirement Act, the retirement board today ordered all first class roads to pay into the Treasury before Aug. 25, a contribution to the retirement fund equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the July pay roll or approximately $125,000.

The way was cleared for the order by the refusal of the District of Columbia Supreme Court to grant a temporary order restraining the board from proceeding with any assessment on the roads. One hundred and fifty of the major rail carriers of the country joined in the petition for the stay order.

The amount sought from the roads, the board's order said, will be credited to the carriers and deducted from the first month's contribution to the railroad retirement fund.

* * *

Why Crime: The Department of Justice unearthed something which may serve to explain the relative immunity which criminals so often appear to enjoy in United States cities—at least by contrast with the treatment they receive in European countries.

Mr. William Stanley, Acting Attorney-General, revealed that in the first experiment in checking applicants for police positions against federal records here it was found that 34 out of 436 had criminal records. The fingerprints of the 436 applicants were submitted here by San Francisco during the latter part of July.

It is the first instance in which any city in the country has taken the trouble to check its police force applicants against federal records in order to weed out all with criminal records.

Since 1929 the Government has been checking the fingerprints of a large proportion of applicants for federal civil service positions. In this first year this check showed one out of every thirteen had a criminal record. In 1933 the proportion was one out of every forty-three.

* * *

Anti-Illiteracy Drive: Forty thousand unemployed teachers will be put to work with federal funds this fall to stamp out illiteracy.

A five-point educational program has been prepared by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for inauguration by states when the school term opens. Some 2,000,000 persons, now deprived of educational facilities are expected to be reached by the relief program.

The program includes literacy classes, vocational training, vocational rehabilitation, general adult education and nursery schools.

"Literacy classes," says Mr. Aubrey Williams, acting administrator, "are to be organized in every community where the need for such classes exists and where a sufficient number of adults who cannot now read and write can be interested in the program."

Vocational training classes for the adult unemployed will give courses in trade and commercial subjects, home economics, and agriculture as well as provide counsel for better vocational adjustment.

Teaching jobs will be assigned through the states but salaries will be paid from federal funds assigned to state relief agencies. Officials are particular that none of the federal funds shall be used to pay regular school-teachers or to employ new teachers in the regular schools to relieve crowded conditions.

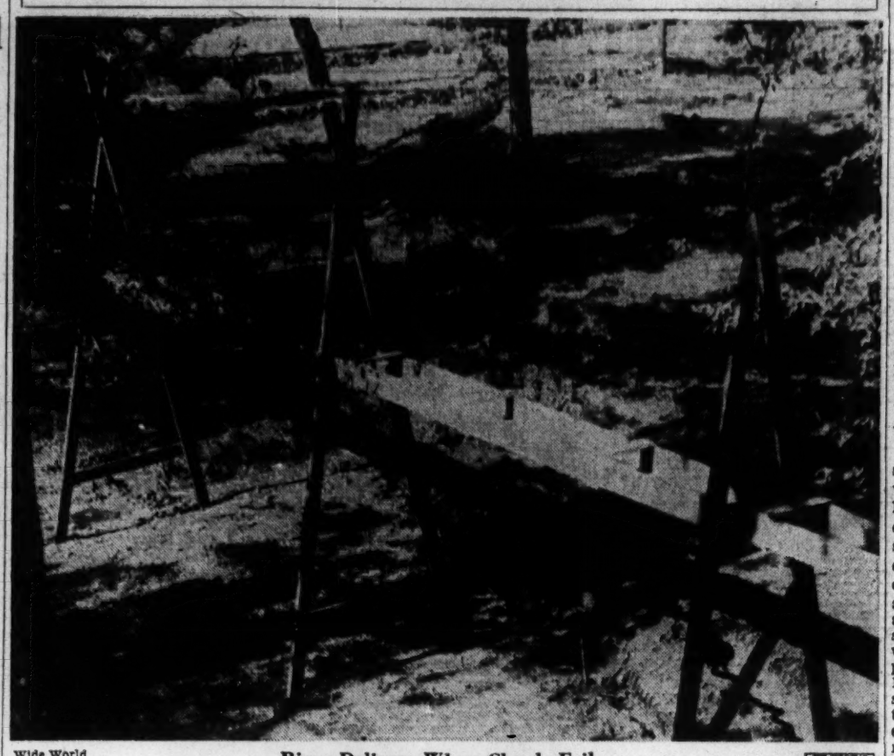
* * *

Studying Aviation: In its efforts to obtain the most complete factual background ever assembled in this country on the aviation question, the Federal Aviation Commission today announced the addition of 15 cities to the itinerary of its national air inspection tour.

Simultaneously it was announced that Mr. Eugene L. Vidal, director of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Department of Commerce has left for South America on an inspection tour of all United States owned air lines to the south. Mr. Vidal will go south over the Caribbean and down to Argentina, across the mountains to Chile, come up the west coast of the continent, over Central America and Mexico to Texas.

The 15 additional stations which the committee will examine before coming back here to begin open hearings on United States aviation conditions on Sept. 17 are: Sunnyvale, Calif.; Oakland, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Wichita, Kan.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago,; Dayton, Ohio; Akron, Ohio; Detroit, Mich., Buffalo, N. Y., Hartford, Conn.; New York City; Philadelphia and Cleveland.

Thirsty Kansas Trees Get a Cool Drink



Wide World

River Delivers When Clouds Fail
One of the Ways in Which Men Combat the Drought in the Midwest

Wichita has had the driest and most prolonged arid spell since 1901, during which the thermometer has registered more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit for days. So intense was the heat, and so parched the soil, that trees in a park were drying up. To save them, the park board piped water from a near-by river and sluiced it into trenches. The picture shows both these. It was hoped that it also would help the grass.

LaGuardia Asks Youth Congress To Help Old Age

Urges They Indorse Pensions, Jobs Insurance and Child Labor Laws

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—A clash of opinion split the two factions represented in the three days' meeting of the first American Youth Congress which opened here yesterday at the New York University school of education as to the manner in which the thought of America's youth is to find its true expression in the conference.

The dispute is between the Central Bureau for Young America, which organized the conference, and a group of delegates consisting of 28 youth organizations.

Action on a program of unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and child labor laws was urged upon the delegates by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who declared state relief programs could not be continued much longer. Mayor LaGuardia called Congress to task for having made no attempt in the last 15 years to act on problems that are before the youth conference.

At the round table on "The Transient Problem," it was proposed to form a network of shelters along highways so that travelers could obtain food and lodging at minimum prices.

Governmental assistance in the building of homes for married youth was one proposal, also the extension of homestead grants of farm lands at a session on "Homesteads and Apprenticeships" at which Mr. William F. Dorn, state chairman of the Young Democratic Club of Michigan, presided. A plan to apprentice inmates of transient camps in neighboring industrial farms was discussed.

"It is impossible with the present economic set-up to teach social service," declared Mr. Justin Stewart of Salt Lake City, Utah. "It is up to the schools to bring about a new social order which will stress collectivism, not individualism."

Mr. Gregory Gortikoff of New York City said, "What we need is a school for character education and peace education so that the pupils who come out of the schools will be fitted to control politics and education."

Mr. Stephen Bailey, a student at Butler University in Indianapolis, said, "We need a system of adult education to train us to take an intelligent part in family life."

Mr. William Ryerson of the Republican League of New Jersey criticized the average history and civics book as "glorifying war," and not making it plain who it is that makes war. He opposed federal control of the schools because of the high taxes involved.

Mrs. Pinchot Lashes Johnson and NRA In Harriman, Tenn.

HARRIMAN, Tenn., Aug. 16 (AP)—Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania, lashed out at both the administration of the NRA and the management of the Harriman Hosiery Mills in an address Tuesday to striking mill workers.

Speaking under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of Knoxville, she charged restoration of the Blue Eagle to the mills by Mr. John Clancy, special assistant to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, was "illegal."

"It is unbelievable that Mr. Clancy, an anti-union man, should have been selected for the position he holds and then allowed to misuse the power of his official position to make a mockery of the law he had sworn to enforce," she asserted.

Mrs. Pinchot said both she and Governor Pinchot resented the fact that restoration of the Blue Eagle forced the State Emergency Relief Board of Pennsylvania to keep its contract with the Harriman Mills.

Mrs. Pinchot charged that in the NRA "there is one law for the employer and another law for the workers."

"I believe that more than any other man, General Johnson is primarily responsible for labor unrest in this country," she asserted. "The great majority of strikes in this country have been called to get only what Congress intended the workers to have."

Mount Wilson Draws Seekers Of Secrets of the Universe

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 16 (AP)—Enigmas of the universe have drawn an unprecedented number of astronomers to the Carnegie Institution's telescopes on Mount Wilson.

Maps of the moon and Milky Way, the coloring of stars, elements of the sun, and the mysteries of the stars on the edges of space keep the natural scientists at the observatory's 10- 60- and 100-inch telescopes.

Dr. Joel Stebbins of the University of Wisconsin is here with his photo-electric cell, observing stars in the region of the Milky Way to find whether their coloring is due to dust clouds in interstellar space.

Using a lens of his own design and the 10-inch telescope, Dr. F. E. Ross of Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago, is photographing the Milky Way in sections. Later he will piece his photographs together in a huge map.

A globular photographic map of the moon occupies Dr. Fred E. Wright, geophysicist of the Carnegie Institution.

Through the world's largest telescope with the 100-inch lens, Dr. John C. Duncan of Wellesley College is photographing nebulæ—distant star systems.

Dr. Samuel A. Mitchell, University of Virginia, is observing the faint variable stars and comparing them with the neighboring ordinary stars.

Dr. J. C. Boyce, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is studying elements known to be present in the sun and stars and searching for others.

Dr. Charles G. Abbot and Mr. L. B. Aldrich of the Smithsonian Institution are making general astronomical observations.

Others recently completed summer work at the observatory.

Dr. Oliver J. Lee, Northwestern University, made observations of the spectra of stars.

Dr. C. M. Huffer, University of Wisconsin, made studies with the photo-electric cell.

Dr. and Mrs. Gaposchin, astronomers of Harvard University, studied the spectra of navæ, stars which suddenly flare to great brilliance and then return to much their original state.

Dr. C. C. Cillie of Harvard, Commonwealth Fellow from England, made theoretical studies of the spectral lines of stars.

First Cotton at Montgomery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The honor of bringing the first bale of 1934 cotton to the Montgomery market went to Mr. E. T. Davis and Mr. A. R. Belse, of Mt. Meigs. The bale weighed 495 pounds, was classed as middling, and sold at public auction at the Montgomery Cotton Exchange for 18½ cents a pound.

Golden Shirts Disband Under Order by Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 16 (By U. P.)—Mexican National Socialists went off the gold standard Tuesday. The organization known as the "Golden Shirts" bowed meekly to firm opposition of the Government and disbanded.

Announcement of the dissolution followed the strong attitude taken by the National Revolutionary or government party in expelling Señor Julio Madero from the party because of participation in the anti-Jewish order. Although the brother of Señor Francisco Madero, father of the revolution, had not previously been mentioned in connection with the Socialists, he was accused of being the leader of the organization.

Lake Donated

Water from a privately-owned 500-acre resort lake near Kansas City was donated to farmers whose livestock was suffering from the drought.

U. S. Held Ready To Pension Aged On Large Scale

Annuity Policy Paid by Worker and State Now Advocated

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—The people of the United States have made up their mind that they want a system of old-age pensions and within the next 10 years it is probable that every State north of the Mason and Dixon line will adopt some pension plan, Dr. Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago expert on wages, declared here yesterday.

The final form of old-age pension systems, however, has not yet been worked out in this country, Dr. Douglas told the National Alliance of Agencies for Care of Aged, whose second annual conference he addressed. Ultimately he thinks that a compulsory annuity plan will be adopted, the state contributing half and the individual half. But to make such a system adequate, individuals would have to begin their annuity payments at an early age, possibly 18 to 20. Thus even should such a system be started at once it would take 45 or 50 years before the present contributors reach the retirement age.

In the meantime, Professor Douglas held, the ideal would be a three-way system, with the Federal Government, state and county each contributing a third.

A federal old-age pension act was advocated by Mrs. George Cooke Adams of St. Joseph, Mich., who, when president of the Daughters of the British Empire in the United States, led in the establishment of the British Old People's Home.

Animals Affected Most by Drought

(Continued from Page 1)

because of drought conditions will receive in exchange substantially larger sums of money than they otherwise would have received.

Nevertheless, he admitted that with all these "factors" the feed situation remains serious. One of the big difficulties, he said, is the fact that the reduction in feed production in some localities on account of drought is much more severe than the average for the country.

How Food Supply Looks

The home economics report on the prospective food supply for 1934-35 compared with a normal supply shows the following:

Normal or above: wheat, corn, rye and oats, rice, sugar, vegetable shortening, citrus fruits.

About normal: fluid milk and cream, fish, condensed and evaporated milk, all other vegetables.

About 95 per cent normal: potatoes, sweet potatoes, cheese.

About 90 per cent normal: beans, peas, peanuts, other fruit and melons, butter, eggs, lard and margarine, poultry.

Above normal first quarter and below second half: beef and veal, lamb and mutton.

About 70 per cent of normal: pork.

Shun Penny Meals

Penny restaurants, operated in New York, Washington and Chicago for the benefit of the unemployed, are losing trade, it has been announced, and some of them are destined to be closed.

Papen's Arrival In Vienna Ends 'Terrorist' Era

But Germany's Efforts for 'Anschluss' Expected to Continue

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Aug. 16—The "Habicht era" of bombs and radio propaganda for "Anschluss" has now ended and a "Papen era" of moral suasion and mildness was inaugurated last night with the arrival of Germany's new Minister Plenipotentiary at the Aspern air field.

The Austrian Foreign Minister took advantage of the occasion to make the statement that Austria will henceforward conduct an active foreign policy in coöperation with Italy and against any nation that threatens the peace of Europe.

He also ostentatiously refrained from sending the Chef de Protocol to greet Herr Franz von Papen at the air field in accordance with the diplomatic practice when a new minister arrives.

No Top Hat

Herr von Papen, however, evidently expected this for he arrived in an ordinary tweed knickerbocker suit instead of the correct official garb and top hat as worn by members of the German legation staff who went to the field to meet him.

It is believed here that Austrian National Socialists will continue to refrain from "terrorist" acts as they have done for the last two weeks and Herr von Papen will be permitted to use different methods in his campaign to win over Austria to Germany. However, in spite of this change of tactics, the conflict here remains essentially unchanged and will be carried on with unabated force by both sides.

Chancellor Hitler's supporters here are determined to bring Austria under the control of Berlin, though without a formal "Anschluss," while the Austrian Government, with its clerical and Fascist tendencies, is determined to resist every attempt at establishing Prussian control over Austria.

Difficult Task

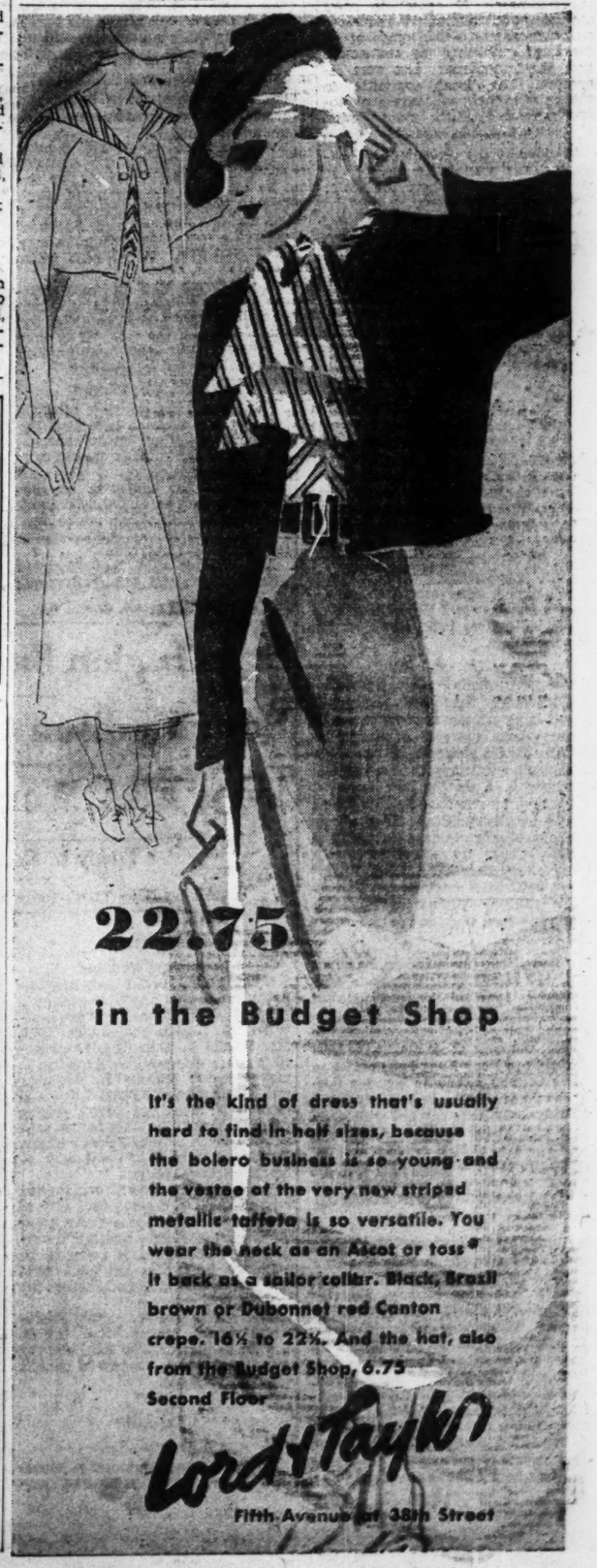
While Herr von Papen's task is very difficult, it is regarded as far from hopeless. The Austrians are Germans and a large majority of the younger generation sympathizes with Germany. Moreover, most of the people here are conciliatory and peace-loving, and abhor violence and disorder. So if Herr von Papen succeeds in applying milder methods it is by no means excluded that he will win more sympathy for Germany and Chancellor Hitler than has existed here until now. In particular by the use of economic concessions Herr von Papen might come to be a very influential factor in Austria.

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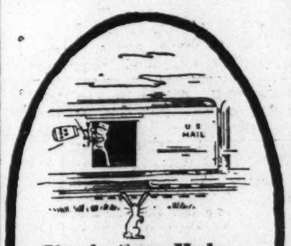
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NEW YORK CITY

Town of Ipswich Celebrates Reaching Its 300th Milestone With Oratory and Exercises

Early Colonial Settlement Played Important Part in the Events Which Finally Led to the War for American Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IPSWICH, Mass., Aug. 16—A special town meeting today commemorates the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Town of Ipswich, termed in the corporate seal of the town the "Birthplace of American Independence, 1687."

Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and a descendant of Sir Richard Saltonstall of England, known in the early days as "The Worshipful Mr. Saltonstall," was a guest speaker at the meeting.

One year following the arrival of the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, who was excommunicated from the Church of England, and took charge of the First Church in 1634, Richard Saltonstall, eldest son of Sir Richard, conspicuous for wealth and social standing, chose the town for his home. Although only 25 years old he was immediately given responsible public office. He was elected deputy to the General Court in 1636 and appointed to hold court in Ipswich. The following year he was chosen "assistant" and was reelected annually until 1649.

Cachet Designed

In connection with the anniversary, a cachet has been designed to be used on covers in recognition of the Tercentenary, furnishing a reproduction of the town seal and accrediting Ipswich as having been the "birthplace of American independence."

The history behind that particular phrase shows that the stand taken by the settlers of Ipswich a little more than 50 years after its settlement was not only an important one, involving no little hazard for those who took it, but that this stand on the early question of resistance to taxation had a considerable effect in the developments which culminated in a new freedom.

The resistance of Ipswich settlers was very pronounced and came in for a great deal of public attention throughout all the colonies at the time. It caused the colonists to give very serious consideration, not only to questions of taxation by the agents of the Crown, but also to the general subject of subserviance to the Crown in other matters.

Scores of requests have been received for the anniversary cachet from many states and Canada, while one of the most interesting letters came from the Rotary Club in Ipswich, Eng. An English money order for 3 shillings and 5 pence (approximately 83 cents) to cover the cost of forwarding the requested cachets was inclosed. Copies of all literature published in connection with the tercentenary also were requested. The local committe in charge of cachets will have a photostat copy made of the money order.

Opened on Sunday

Unofficially the tercentenary celebration was opened last Sunday at the First Church, where the tower clock, still in operation, is said to be the oldest of its kind in America, having been set in place in 1762. It is still operated as a town clock.

In the early records the first mention of mail delivery is under date of 1634. Believed to be one of the first letters in the United States delivered by mail, it was received by John Winthrop Jr., founder of the Ipswich colony and delivered by William Jeffery, "old planter" from Merry Mount. Previous to the Revolutionary War, mail deliveries, such as they were, were handled by individual post riders or couriers.

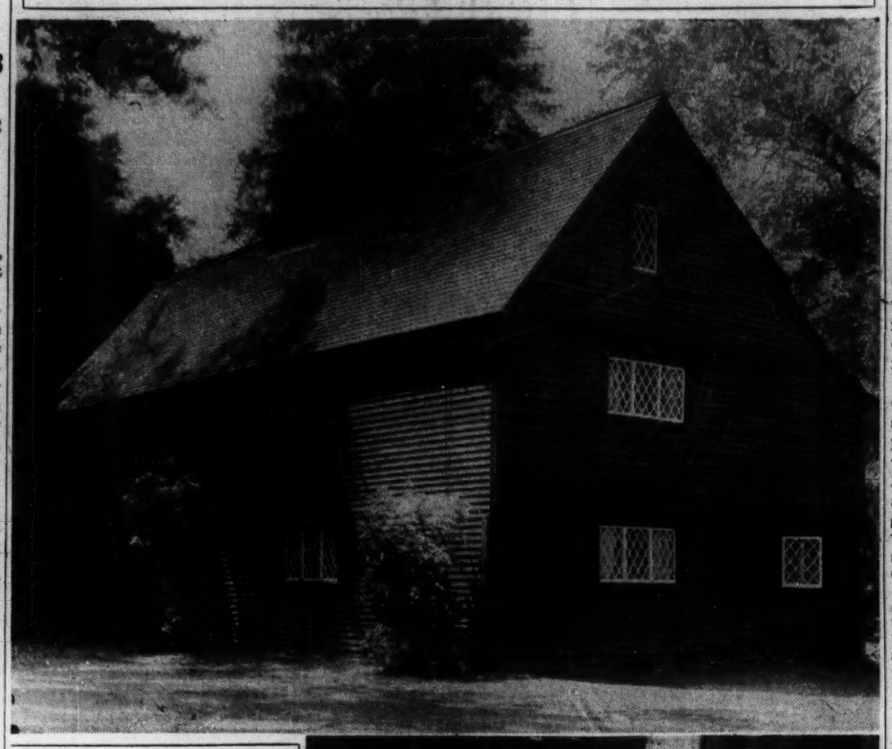
After the Provincial Congress had become established and was beginning to function, the people of Ipswich chose a committee in May, 1775, to confer with those of other communities toward the establishment of a regular post route from Newburyport to Cambridge and within a very short time the Provincial Congress appointed James Foster the first postmaster.

Members of the local colony also saw the departure of the first "covered wagon" for Ohio country, then known as the Northwest Territory. It marked the beginning of the great exodus from all the New England states in the period from 1787 to 1800. Later Dr. Manasseh Cutler, pastor of the Colony church, became known as the "Father of Ohio," for the part which he played in the passage of the "great ordinance of 1787," and led to the departure of the first covered wagon at daybreak on the morning of Dec. 3.

Representing the Massachusetts group in Congress, Dr. Cutler told that body in very plain words: "If we venture our all with our families in this enterprise, we must know beforehand what kind of foundation we are to build on."

He then demanded that slavery should be forever excluded from this territory. President Jefferson had proposed that it be excluded after 1800, but Dr. Cutler said, "Exclude it now or the company will not purchase" (meaning the 1,500,000 acres of land in the Northwest on which the company proposed to settle). He also demanded a healthy support of the church by grants of land—a New England idea, where the settlements were centered in the church, the parish and the town. His third demand was that provision be made for the education of children.

A Landmark of Ipswich's Early Days



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Old Whipple House

Upper Picture Shows Exterior of the Structure, While the Lower Shows the Ancient Kitchen With Its Great Fireplace



Morgenthau Tells Of 'Spiritual' Side In New Deal Policy

ELLSWORTH, Maine, Aug. 16 (AP)—The present policies of the national government, Mr. Henry Morgenthau Sr., former Ambassador to Turkey, said today, were a recognition of "the spiritual functions of the state."

Mr. Morgenthau, father of the Secretary of the Treasury, said President Roosevelt was "wisely using his temporal desires effective." He spoke before the Hancock County Conference, a nonpartisan and nonsectarian meeting in the Unitarian Church here.

"Today we behold," said Mr. Morgenthau, "the beginning of the fulfillment of the prophecy of great idealists who clung to the conviction that all men are brothers, for we see the Government assuming the rôle of 'my brother's keeper,' in its relationship to all citizens."

As the church, before the separation of church and state, used its temporal powers to fulfill the "divine ocmmand to 'do unto others' we are witnessing a peaceful adoption by the state of the same spiritual leadership formerly exercised by the church. This is a restoration of dual authority under one head," Mr. Morgenthau said.

Other speakers included Mr. Henry Edison Williams of The Christian Science Monitor staff who made a plea for interest in the campaign for better moving pictures as well as clean journalism.

Ontario to Abandon Teachers' Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The second-year normal school course for teachers in Ontario has been definitely abandoned, it was announced by Dr. L. J. Simpson, Minister of Education of Ontario. The question of the training of teachers is to be considered in its entirety during the ensuing year, and he expressed the belief that a more satisfactory system for the selection and training of teachers may be evolved before June, 1935.

The second-year requirement was instituted as an experiment, he declared, and much diversity of opinion as to its value has been noted. Steps will be taken to devise some means of limiting the numbers who seek entrance into the profession. One advantage which was claimed for this second year was that it removed several hundred teachers each year from active work of teaching, but Dr. Simpson pointed out that it did not necessarily remove those whose work is least satisfactory.

Higher requirements for admission to normal schools which become effective in 1935 will be studied, as well as changes contemplated in the course of studies in secondary schools, and the problem of inspection of teaching.

Inroad of Kidnaping Spurs Canada to Act

OTTAWA, Aug. 16 (AP)—Expressions of dismay that the crime of kidnaping has jumped the international border into Canada continued today throughout the Dominion.

The Ottawa Citizen, commenting on the abduction Tuesday of John S. Labatt, wealthy brewer of London, Ont., and his being held for $150,000 ransom, said, "The deadly parallel between the Labatt kidnaping and similar sensational cases in the United States at a time when this country was congratulating itself upon its freedom from this vile form of crime came as a great shock to Canadians. They wish only one thing, and that is a speedy and appropriate clearing up of the whole affair.

"Canadian police will be put to their severest test by the Labatt case. It is a challenge to the forces of law and order in this country, and one that is as audacious as it is reprehensible."

Boston Art Notes

Jacovleff Depictions

Accuracy of shapes and of measures, together with modification to a mild conventionality, mark the drawings of Mr. Alexandre Jacovleff exhibited in the forecourt of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Jacovleff, lately appointed director of drawing and painting at the Boston Museum School, was known in Russia before the Revolution as a member of the Mir Isskustva group. He went on expeditions to the Orient and into Africa, where he made graphic studies of native people. In the show we see a record of his observations amongst the Mongolians, the Chinese and the Japanese. We look upon scenes of elephant hunting and festive dancing.

The artist has dwelt on individualizing traits, on shape of heads, characteristic features, color of skin, degree of corpulence, and quality and fit of costume. He has an unmistakable clarity in all his portrayals, so that no great demand is made on our imagination. The drawings should be pleasing and helpful to anthropologists.

Mr. Jacovleff's method has the effect of intensifying the realism; for there is none of the blurring and indefiniteness which results from the light and shadow mode. It is in keeping, indeed, with the better Russian art traditions to conventionalize, and to reach clearer statement by depicting the subject in terms of its design. D. A.

Gladioli of Other Lands To Visit New England

New varieties of gladioli from Australia, Holland, Scotland, Germany and Canada and from various sections of the United States will be shown at the New England Gladiolus Society's flower show at Horticultural Hall this week. The exhibition, expected to be one of the finest the society has ever staged, ranks among the outstanding gladioli shows in the world.

There will be musical programs by the West Roxbury Sinfonietta under Mr. F. E. Burgstaller. Mlle. Berthe Herbert, French dramatic contralto, is soloist. The exhibition is to be open on Aug. 18 from 2 to 9 p. m., and on Aug. 19 from 12 noon to 9 p. m.

Downpour of Seed To Save California Mountain Slopes

Airplanes to Aid in Strewing Tons of Mustard Seed on Scarred Surfaces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Twenty-four tons of mustard seed, to be strewn by hand and from airplanes, are being prepared for planting on the fire-scarred mountain slopes back of Los Angeles and Santa Barbara in advance of the fall rains.

The tiny mustard seed, the proclivities of which for rapid growth are well-known, is expected to pinch-hit for more permanent vegetation destroyed recently by large brush fires. Soon after the soil becomes sufficiently moist for germination, according to the United States Forest Service, it should spring forth to protect the denuded areas from erosion.

By sending their roots into the denuded top-soil, it was explained, the mustard plants tend to check the flow of water down precipitous slopes, and thus retain a large amount of silt and gravel which might otherwise be washed down into the populated valleys.

A year ago foothill slopes were denuded by a serious fire, and were seeded with mustard. But before the seeds had an ample opportunity to sprout and gain a firm grip upon the mountain, a cloudburst occurred. Thousands of tons of débris were washed down over the suburban towns of Montrose, Glendale and La Crescenta, destroying property and causing numerous fatalities. The forest service officials here are seeking to prevent another such disaster this year.

The mustard seed is supplied from the California forest experiment station of the University of California, which is engaged in studies of erosion problems at several points near here. The seeding is to be done by CCC workers.

In Pasadena, public interest in forest fire problems has been stimulated to such an extent by recent conflagrations that plans are being discussed for an enlarged firefighters' school later in the year. The school would train civilian volunteers in the methods of combating fires.

The forest service has conducted classes in fire control for Pasadena residents during the past four years, it was explained, and when their city was threatened with damage this summer, 50 trained men were able to qualify as crew leaders. The forestry classes had been held twice each month under the direction of experienced fire-fighters.

'Stumps' by Plane

Mr. Kirk Prather, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kansas, toured the State in an airplane.

Up-to-the-Minute Manikins Made to Catch Eye of Riders

Display Men Point Out That So Many People Ride Nowadays Windows Must Be Dressed to Create an Impression Instantly

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Both the "model" man and the ideal "spare tire" for the distressed hostess who always lacks one guest, have finally been found. They turned up here yesterday at the annual convention of the International Association of Display Men along with the newest things in millinery display racks and cellophane flowers for show windows.

Alas, they are not real but only make-believe. But what more could one expect of anything so perfect? A realistic enough looking football player, broad shoulders, blond curls, long lashes—in short, all the best points of cave-man and sheik molded into one—all for $125, wrapped up and ready to carry home.

The "model" man, in more ways than one, is the latest contribution of Mr. Lester Gaba, well-known designer of models, to the window-dressing art. Mr. Gaba's model, which was attracting floods of admirers at the exhibition, puts to shame the effeminate, waxwork gentlemen one is so familiar with in show windows.

The Perfect Male 38

"Here," said the salesman, "is a real man, right off the football field, a perfect 38, and I mean to say perfect. You can't find a fault with him. This is real American stuff. Up to now most of our models came from Europe."

But, after all, ladies come first, or they should, and what about these lovely ladies here, all dressed up and no place to go? Whey if it isn't Greta Garbo, Anna Sten, Constance Bennett and Katharine Hepburn! Just a little stiff looking but good resemblances They are the latest thing in women window models. They assume all the natural postures of life, so the advertisement says. How lovely, and how unnatural to be so natural. Mother would just love one of those to keep in the closet for a rainy day when Mrs. So and So fails to show up for dinner.

So He Who Rides May Read

But no fooling, it's all true, and they're only $110 net. They are made in likenesses of prominent society women as well as movie stars and several well-known ladies of the social columns are listed, like "Betty H." "Mrs. Henry F. 'Helen D."

The display men, discussing their problems, find that one of the needs of the day is to suit window-trimming to the eye of the passing motorist as well as the pedestrian.

"So many more people ride by these days," said one expert, "that it's impossible to carry our message by the old methods. We have to have larger cards, fewer letters, and project a single impression.



TWO ON THE AISLE

In the center of the isle of old Manhattan, The Taft offers you a front-row seat to New York's most worthwhile activities—business, shops, theatres. 2,000 modern rooms, with bath, from $2.50.

HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK
ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
7th Ave. at 50th St.

TRY ONE PACKAGE OF HILDRETH'S ORIGINAL AND ONLY Velvet TRADE MARK MOLASSES CANDY



We have made it so good we know you will want more.
Cut in small, dainty pieces to fit the mouth.
The Most Wholesome Candy for Children
H. L. HILDRETH CO., BOSTON, MASS.

EXHILARATING BLUE LABEL TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL



Spicy seasoning makes Blue Label Tomato Juice Cocktail a real "pep" drink. At grocers everywhere.

NRA WE DO OUR PART

TRY THIS UNIQUE NEW PRODUCT
Makes all hot bread favorites—and you ADD ONLY MILK



VALUABLE PREMIUM COUPON IN EACH PACKAGE

COAST TO COAST ON $33.06 WITH MOBILGAS AND MOBILOIL

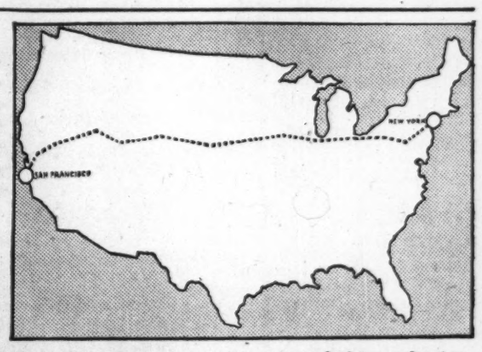
A. A. A. CONTEST BOARD TEST RUN AVERAGES 21 MILES PER GALLON*



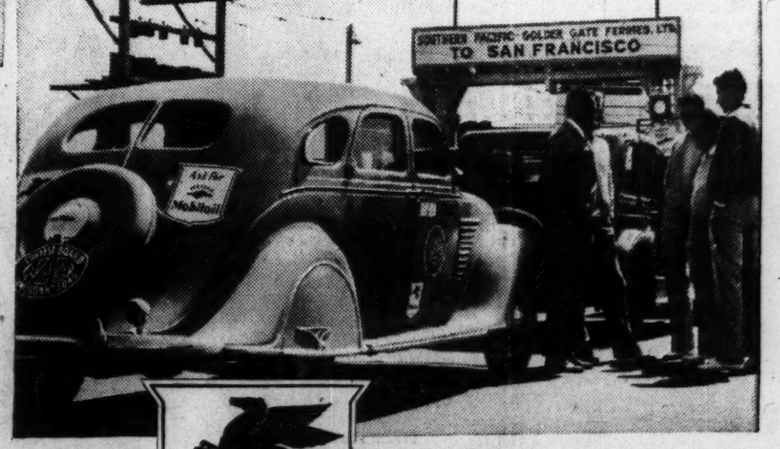


HERE'S THE START of the record-breaking coast-to-coast run to prove how economical it is to cross America in a modern car using a modern motor fuel. All the way across the country the Airflow stopped only at Mobilgas stations. Mobilgas and Mobiloil were used exclusively.

The gas tank was kept under lock and key. Lee Oldfield, A.A.A. Contest Board representative, kept official check of every ounce of gas used on the trip. The picture shows Oldfield locking the gas tank, and the Airflow all ready to start on its thrilling cross-continent economy trip.



Here's the car's route over mountains and plains under ever-changing atmospheric conditions from New York to San Francisco. The trip was made under supervision of A.A.A. Contest Board.



AT SAN FRANCISCO—total cost for gas and oil only $33.06! That's the remarkable new coast-to-coast record with Mobilgas and Mobiloil.

"My hat's off to Mobilgas and Mobiloil," Harry Hartz, who piloted the car, said. "They function perfectly under all conditions."

THROUGH ALL SORTS OF WEATHER, the Airflow spanned the continent, averaging 21.4 miles per gallon of Mobilgas. Mobilgas functioned perfectly through all weathers, in all altitudes up to 7,000 feet without carbureter adjustment.

**All performance claims herewith made are based on Certificate of Performance issued by the Contest Board of the A.A.A., sanction number 3068.*

SOCONY Mobilgas SOCONY-VACUUM Mobiloil

SOLD BY *FRIENDLY* DEALERS

Hindenburg's Will Tells Faith In 'My Chancellor,' Hitler, And Hails Recovery for Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

of popular approval through a declaration giving dignified but unmistakable recognition to "the decisive strides led by Hitler in the upward struggle of the German people.

"I thank Providence," the Field Marshal wrote in a "political will" and published yesterday after Herr Franz von Papen had delivered it to Chancellor Hitler, "for permitting me to see in the evening of my life the hour of recovery."

The document was carried to the Chancellor by Herr von Papen, who stopped at Herr Hitler's summer home at Berchtesgaden on his way to become Minister to Austria.

"My Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, and his movement have taken a decisive stride of historical importance toward the great goal of leading the German people to inner unity."

"I know much remains to be done," says the concluding paragraph of President von Hindenburg's testament," and from the bottom of my heart wish the act of national regeneration and unification may be followed by an act of reconciliation to embrace the whole German Fatherland."

The testament was inclosed in an envelope sealed by the Reichspresident himself, and bearing the words: "To the German people and their chancellor. My testament. This letter is to be transmitted to the Reichskanzler by my son."

In accordance with these instructions, Col. Oskar von Hindenburg, son of the Reichs president, commissioned Herr von Papen, who was President von Hindenburg's close friend, to deliver the document to Herr Hitler.

"To the German People and Its Chancellor:

"In 1919 I wrote in my will to the German people: We were finished. Just as Siegfried fell under the treacherous spear of the evil Hagen, so our wearied front broke down. In vain it had sought to imbibe new life from the drying springs of domestic strength.

"It now became our task to save the existence of the remains of our army for the later reconstruction of the Fatherland. The present was lost. Thus only hope for the future remained. Now to work.

"I understand the thought of flight from the world which took possession of many officers faced with the collapse of all that was dear to them. . . .

"And yet—I must say openly what I think—comrades of the erstwhile great and proud German army: Can you speak of failure? Remember the men who more than 100 years ago created a new Inner Fatherland. Their religion was a belief in themselves and the sanctity of their cause

No Foreign Bases

"You created the New Fatherland, not founding it on a frenzied doctrine foreign to us, but building it on the basis of the free development of the individual within the frame and responsibility of the entire nation.

"Germany will once again tread the same path as soon as it again is able to walk.

"I am firmly convinced that now, as in the past, the link with our great and glorious past will be safeguarded and wherever it was destroyed it will be restored. The old German spirit will fight its way up again through the fierce fire of suffering and passion. . . .

"With and in this spirit we will courageously build anew.

"Germany, the focal center of so many inexhaustible treasures of human civilization and Kultur, will not be destroyed as long as she clings to her faith in her great world historic mission. I firmly believe that the strength and depth of thought of the best of our Fatherland will succeed in welding new ideas with the precious treasures of the old and, together with them, coin lasting values for the good of our Fatherland.

Old Gives Way to New

"At the present time, a flood of wild political passions and high sounding oratory has overwhelmed our whole former conception of the state and apparently has annihilated all the sacred traditions.

"But this flood will recede again. Then from the everlasting moving wave of the life of our people, the rock shall emerge to which the hope of our fathers once clung and on which, through our power half a century ago, the future of the Fatherland was confidently founded: The German Empire.

"When once the national idea and the national consciousness rearises, then from the Great War to which no people can look back with more justifiable pride and purer conscience than ours—so long as it remained faithful—there will be brought to fruition, also from the bitter seriousness of the present days, morally valuable results."

After reference to his abiding faith in Germany's youth he makes reference to his own retirement from participation in national politics, which was not permitted long to continue. He was compelled twice to accept the Presidency. He writes: "The last period of my life has seen the development of the internal unity of the people and their consciousness of their best characteristics."

Saw Need of Changes

He also recalls his admonition to the German people to be "God-fearing, socially just, domestically peaceful and politically clean," and adds:

"I was nevertheless aware that the basic law of the state and the form of Government which the nation gave itself in the hour of great distress and internal weakness did not correspond with the real needs and characteristics of our people."

Here the Field-Marshal President paid tribute to the Reichswehr, embodying "the old Prussian virtues of unquestioning fulfillment of duty, simplicity and comradeship" as the "firm foundation of the state." He says the army must always be "an instrument of the supreme leadership of the state, which, untouched by all inter-political developments, endeavors to fulfill the great task of defending the country."

There is a stirring appeal to the youth of Germany to show themselves "worthy of their forebears" and "never forget that if you want to safeguard the peace and welfare of your native land you must be ready to sacrifice your utmost for the peace and honor of your country.

He writes apparently of the present régime:

". . . If many of my old comrades at that time could not understand the necessity of this course, history will judge more justly how bitter but also how essential in the interests of the maintenance of German life many of these measures signed by me have been.

"In consonance with the growing internal recovery and strengthening of the German nation, it was possible on a basis of our own national honor and dignity to attempt and succeed in fruitful coöperation, under Providence in questions that are moving all Europe. . . .

"In foreign politics the German people had to endure a Calvary. It was burdened with a terrible treaty which in its progressive enforcement threatened to bring our nation to collapse. For a long time surrounding nations failed to understand that Germany must live, not only for its own sake, but as the banner-bearer of Western culture, also for the sake of all Europe.

"I thank Providence for permitting me to see in the evening of my life the hour of recovery. I thank all those who in unselfish love of the Fatherland have coöperated in the work of Germany's resurgence.

"My Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, and his movement have taken a decisive stride of historical importance towards a great goal of leading the German people to inner unity, regardless of differences of rank and class. I know much remains yet to be done, and from the bottom of my heart I wish that the act of the national regeneration and unification may be followed by an act of reconciliation to embrace the whole German Fatherland.

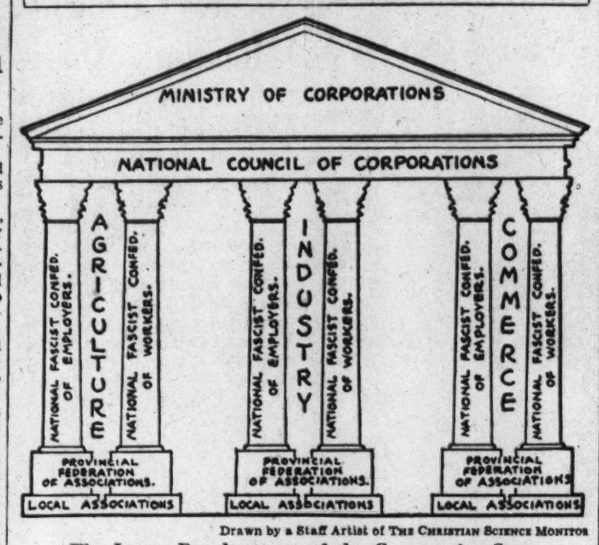
"I part from my German people in the firm hope that what I wished for in 1919 and led in gradual process to Jan. 30, 1933, will ripen to full fruition and completion of the historical mission of our people."

The document was dated at Berlin May 11, 1933, and signed "von Hindenburg."

Old Fossils Found

North India and Central Asia contain fossil remains, giving a complete history of living things in the world.

Fascist Italy's Temple



Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Latest Development of the Corporative State

In This Diagram of the Chief Elements in the Plan for Organizing 22 Corporations, a Sharp Division Is Made Between Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. The Units Within Each of the Three Branches Build Up From the Local to the National.

Corporative State Emerging in Italy; A Dream of Il Duce

(Continued from Page 1)

the sheep-breeding and wool-growing industry.

Two employers and two workers for the woolen and worsted industries.

One employer and one worker each for the silk-breeding, silk-cocoon raising, silk-reeling and throwing, silk-weaving, rayon making and rayon weaving.

Two employers and two workers for the linen and hemp industry.

One employer and one worker for the jute industry.

Two employers and two workers for the textile dyeing and printing trades.

One employer and one worker for the carpet and allied industries.

Three employers and three workers representing wholesale and retail trade in the several products of the textile industries.

One representative of the syndicate of agricultural experts.

One representative of the chemical trades.

One designer representing the syndicate of artists.

One representative of the coöperative silk-cocoon drying plants.

As to Capital and Labor

At the basis of the system, the syndical organization of employers and employed, created by the Act of April 3, 1926, remains intact. It regulates relations between capital and labor and affords the basis for the vocational representation of employers and employed, now brought together in the corporations.

The General Confederations, now reduced from 13 to 9 by the suppression of the twin confederations for internal communications and air transports, which amalgamate with the twin confederations of industrial employers and industrial workers, will continue to coördinate the activities of the several syndical associations (provincial unions and national federations) which head up to their respective confederations, and to supervise and direct the financial administration of the whole system.

The immediate value and possibilities of this new organization of production and services can hardly be exaggerated. It confers a large measure of self-governing powers on the productive activities of the country and assures the active participation of the producers themselves in the planning and regulation of Italian economic life, and this in a transition period when theories, methods, and policies are undergoing drastic revision and when new adjustments are being made which will profoundly affect the future of the country for a long time to come.

Safeguards

Throughout the system, and at every stage of the work, the national interest is safeguarded against undue pressure of special interests through the presence on the corporations of officials representing the Government and members of the Fascist Party.

Particularism is avoided by requiring that the decisions by the corporations be ratified by the General Assembly of the National Council of Corporations, on which all branches of economic activity are represented, and the supremacy of the state is insured by the fact that the decisions only take effect when embodied in a decree issued by the Chief of the Government.

Subject to the safeguards above mentioned, the National Council of Corporations will exercise, within the sphere in which it is qualified to act, what are virtually legislative powers, without which the corporations' control of economic activities could not be effective.

The agricultural section comprises the following nine corporations: cereal; fresh fruit; vegetables and flowers; viticulture and wine; oils; beet cultivation and sugar; zootechnics (use of animal products) and fisheries; forestry, lumber and wood industries; textile fibers and their products.

The second group, which consists of eight industrial corporations, covers the following trades: metal and engineering; chemical; clothing; paper and printing; building; water, gas and electricity; mining and quarrying; glass and pottery.

The third group of six covers: insurance and credit; the arts and professions; sea and air transports; inland communications; public entertainments; public hospitality.

Maine Leaders Of G. O. P. Predict Victory at Polls

(Continued from Page 1)

vided few targets for his opponents to fire at.

But the Republicans will attempt to make the electorate see Governor Brann and President Roosevelt with a single eye. They will render unto Governor Brann those things that are President Roosevelt's The New Deal will be buffeted from every stump, the processing tax will be made to represent a tithe paid by Maine farmers, textile manufacturers and hog raisers to support other sections of the nation.

Among the discontents are many persons whose money or job depends upon the prosperity of the newsprint industry. The NRA has had detrimental effects on, at least, a portion of this industry and the Democratic Administration has so far produced no solution of the problem.

Great mills stand in phalanxes along the St. Croix and Penobscot Rivers; pyramids of sweet-smelling pulpwood mount higher as the esculators take less and less into the factories. This industry, giving work to 12,000 men and support for 100,000 persons, providing a ramifying pay roll of $9,000,000 a year, is, beyond quibble, a mainstay of industrial Maine. But enter the NRA with its codes of fair competition and the cost of producing a ton of news print skyrockets more than $4 a ton, far above the price at which Canadian mills can sell it in American markets.

The obvious cure would be a tariff at the Canadian border, but tariff philosophy does not permit duties on goods that the national producers cannot supply in sufficient volume to meet the domestic market. To the Democrats, this issue is truly the grit in the oil.

The Wage Dollar

Other discontents will be mustered from the ranks of the employers in the State. The wage dollar in Maine has been estimated to carry a premium of as high as 40 cents because of cheaper living costs—which is to say that a $14-a-week wage is the equivalent of about $20 in Maine. Consequently the appearance of the NRA with its minimum wage of $14 in many industries, allegedly forces Maine to pay a wage of $20. Way down east on the far end of transportation lines, Maine argues that it has been disproportionately penalized by the recovery program.

Another discontent is a farmer the writer met by the side of the road whittling down a scythe handle with such vehemence that he seemed to be whittling away the New Deal in effigy. He said he had just sold a hog for $3, which had cost him $9 to market. Today's news that Maine will receive in federal checks only 1 per cent of the $660,000 distributed among hog growers in New England will make the shavings fly.

The G. O. P. will name another asset in the fact that there has been a Republican Executive Council and House of Representatives - which they will allege have made possible the meritorious achievements of the Brann administration.

Rejuvenation of the Republican Party under a young state chairman is another factor which is expected to help get out the votes. Not to be overlooked is the growing strength of the dry group, who will probably pool their strength against repealist Governor Brann.

But after all arguments pro and con are checked off against each other it would appear to close observers that Governor Brann at present has more than an even chance.

His popularity, his financial assistance to the State, the politically unseasoned nature of his opponent, Mr. Alfred K. Ames, his aggressive publicizing of the State all indicate that he may make history this year by becoming the first Democrat ever to serve two successive terms as Governor of Maine.

Governor Brann's Chances

He may be inundated by a rising tide of repentant Republicanism and by constitutional aversion to the New Deal, but the chances are that Governor Brann will successfully force this campaign onto purely state issues and win on his personality and record.

Senator Frederick Hale is generally expected to turn back Mr. F. Harold Dubord, national committeeman. Returning the Senator to Washington has been a fixed practice in Maine since 1917. His defeat, if it is ever accomplished, probably will take place in the primaries.

Mr. Ralph O. Brewster, Republican, and twice Governor of Maine, is opposing Representative John Utterback, who defeated Mr. Brewster last year in the third district. This district is so much the entrenched Republican stronghold of the State that, if there is any resurgence of G. O. P. strength in Maine this year, it should certainly wipe out the small plurality by which Representative Utterback was elected. Mr. Brewster, foe of the power monopoly in the State, is of the progressive variety of Republicans.

Representative Edward C. Moran, Democrat incumbent in the second district, has the reputation of a "heads up" congressman in Washington. A positive record, an ability to quash bitterly partisan propaganda and a residence in the district where support for Governor Brann is strong should give him, at least, an even chance to stay on at the national capital.

In the first district, Representative Carroll L. Beedy, Republican, is not expected to be unseated.

In general, despite the concentration of Republican efforts in Maine, and the optimism radiating from their enterprise it is by no means certain that the Maine election will reshuffle many of the New Deal cards.

Chicago Census Shows Loss

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Until lately one of the fastest growing cities of the United States, Chicago has suddenly stopped expanding, and in fact, has lost 117,920 residents since the last federal census, it is reported by the Chicago Census Commission, which has just completed a special census with CWA funds. The latest population figure is 3,258,518, as compared to 3,376,438 in 1930.

Maine Republicans



Frederick Hale
United States Senator

Ralph O. Brewster
Candidate for National House

Louisiana Is Told That It Is Headed Toward 'Hitlerism'

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 16 (AP)—A warning that Louisiana is headed for "Hitlerism" and "bloodshed" rang through the State today as Senator Huey P. Long continued his campaign to overthrow Mayor T. Semmes Walmsey's rule in New Orleans.

Twenty-eight bills drafted by the Louisiana "Kingfish" and charged with dynamite for investigation and crippling of the present city government of New Orleans sped toward final action in the Long-controlled Legislature, meeting here in special session.

While the House was receiving favorable omnibus report on the 28 bills of Senator Long and Governor O. K. Allen, pistols were drawn by National Guard troops in New Orleans where the guardsmen at Jackson Barracks, mobilization grounds outside of the city, were blocking civil deputies from seizing Adj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming and one of his captains.

Judge Nat W. Bond ordered the deputies to arrest the two officers and bring them into court for sentence for violating terms of his restraining order which demanded removal of the trooops.

Batista Accuses Saenz of Plotting

HAVANNA, Aug. 16 (AP)—Col. Fulgencio Batista, commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, challenged to a duel by one of Cuba's most prominent politicians, struck back at his challenger last night with charges of attempting a coup against the Government.

The former army sergeant said he was "not interested in silly talk about duels, which cannot possibly be fought," and called the challenge of Señor Joaquin Martinez Saenz, former Secretary of the Cuban Treasury "foolish."

Pointing out that "everyone knows I cannot leave Cuba in view of the present situation," Colonel Batista charged that Señor Saenz had tried to enlist his support in a protected coup to overhtrow President Carlos Mendieta on June 16 and 17, when the ABC Society held its huge demonstration in Havana.

Six States Visible

Portions of six states can be seen from the top of Pinnacle Mountain, near Cumberland Gap, Kentucky.

State Legion Snubs Lawmakers Boston Edison Cuts Own Rates

(Continued from Page 1)

both. And what with the regular registration plates, NRA labels, political buttons, and "sound-your-horn—we'll-let-you-pass" notices there isn't much room left. The new utilities department plates, to be delivered this fall, will have white figures on a blue background. There will be about 20,000 of them made at the Charlestown prison.

Recovery

March on Boston

Somewhere between the Lynn Common and ERA headquarters in Boston, 50 or 60 disgruntled ERA workers plodded on wearily but resolutely this morning. They want to see Administrator Joseph Carney and object to a $4 slice from the former $12 rate which became effective this month. They say the $8 wage now paid is more than $20 below the original ERA schedule, that it isn't enough to live on.

Last night about 500 of the dissatisfied workers voted to march on Boston with their protest. Part of the shrinkage in the open-road force this morning was accounted for by train bus, and automobile recruits.

City Affairs

Won't Take No

Sponsors of the East Boston "Neptune Gardens project refuse to take Washington's rejection of their plea for a PWA $3,500,000 loan seriously. PWA authorities said the idea didn't quite conform to requirements for federal loans.

The sponsors think it does. Today they called on Mayor Mansfield to intervene further and get the needed money. Mr. Mansfield indicates, though, he thinks he has done about all he can.

Neptune Gardens, a limited dividend proposition, was to offer homes at low rentals, jobs to many, and improvement of a now deteriorated district.

Crime Control

Smith Freed

Carroll F. Smith, held in connection with the $15,000 pay-roll robbery in Lowell last Friday, was freed yesterday by Judge Frederic A. Fisher in the Lowell District Court. The case was dismissed without comment on grounds of insufficient evidence.

Two witnesses had testified that Smith, a Phillips and Worcester Academy and Harvard University student, was one of several men who stole a money box from an unguarded truck. Other witnesses declared Smith was at his home on the day of the robbery.

Fire Control

One More Study

If the National Board of Fire Underwriters wants to study the fire department situation in Boston without charge it's all right with Mayor Mansfield. The Mayor so informed the Boston Finance Commission today, stipulating, however, that of course the city wouldn't be bound by any findings of the board.

The Municipal Research Bureau insists the department could be cut. Department officials say it must be expanded. The Finance Commission, refusing to dodge in between the fire of the opposing sides, suggested turning over the matter to the underwriters. It will be done.

In agreeing to the study Mr. Mansfield noted that in the last few months three such studies have been made. One more, he indicated, can do no harm, especially if it doesn't cost anything.

* * *

Meanwhile, Massachusetts firemen brush up on their textbooks in preparation for the opening of the state Fire Fighters College. The "college" has 10 branches throughout the State, teaches the laddies through conferences, lectures and drills. About 695 took the course last year and more are expected to enroll this fall.

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YOU will find a complete financial service at each office of the
FIRST TRUST & DEPOSIT CO.
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Main Office, S. Warren at Washington
"The Bank of Personal Service"

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Make the Most of your DOLLARS at
EDWARDS
A modern department store featuring fashions for the family and home furnishings of dependable quality at moderate prices.
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DAIRYLEA MILK and Ice Cream
Onondaga Milk Producers Branch of DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COÖPERATIVE ASS'N., Inc.
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"The Friendly Store"
Ample Free Parking Space

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August Sales
● Furs
● Furniture

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Now in Progress!
August Furniture SALE!
Howe & Rogers
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Quiet As a Passing Cloud
Electrolux...
Has no moving parts . . . nothing to wear out . . . no friction . . . no vibration. Yes, it is absolutely noiseless.
Prices are surprisingly low. If you need a refrigerator wait no longer.
ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
During the August Sale of
Floor Coverings
Every Rug in the Department Is Reduced From
10% to 50%
FIFTH FLOOR
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
AUGUST Fur Sale prices at Forman's are traditionally and convincingly special. August sale stocks are inspiringly new. August advantages include a long term to pay.
B. FORMAN CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
The Sale Classic of Western New York
McFarlin's
Great Semi-Annual ODDMENT SALE
all this week!

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
McCurdy's
AUGUST is the time to SAVE ON COATS
Furniture
Blankets
Linens
Rugs

Lake George
in Autumn Glory
Finest waterfront cottages, all improvements, near Bolton. Rates after Labor Day reduced up to 50%. Week-ends $4.00 up. Few weeks in August available. Leaflet.
L. V. Strevens, Ballston Spa, New York

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
BULLARD'S
Elm Street Cor. Orange Street
Semi-Annual Sale of GLENWOOD RANGES
$5 Delivers Any Range — Two Years to Pay

All Hair Rug Pads $4.95
9x12 — 8x10
Made by the makers of Ozite! Of course, excellent quality. And moth proofed.
Rugs—Third Floor
THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The Union & New Haven Trust Company
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

G. FOX & COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.
2 WEEKS ONLY!
OPTICAL SALE
10% to 25% off on
Lenses . . Frames . . Glasses
H. F. Bidwell, Optometrist, in charge.
Optical Dept.—Mezzanine

THE GAMBLE-DESMOND CO.
The Reliable Store of New Haven
AUGUST SALE SPECIAL
THE FAMOUS "NORTH STAR" Blankets
at Reduced Prices
MANY OTHER SPECIALS
NEW HAVEN

Est. GB 1873
Mid-Summer Values May Still Be Had at Our Mid-Summer Sale of Fine Clothes
The Store You Come Back To
GEMMILL . . . . BURNHAM & CO.
110 Asylum St. Near Trumbull
HARTFORD, CONN.
Store Closes Saturday at Noon in August

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Modern Equipment
Padded Vans
Good Used Furniture for Sale
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Complete 45 or 80 Column Insurance and Commercial Punch Card Service
Statistics: Agency, State, Reinsurance Companies, Reserves, Classifications and Reinsurance in force
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Hamilton & Co. Inc.
Upper Chapel Street
Reliable Goods Only
For Your Knit Suit
This Fall
Clean Cut Tailoring. In new shades: Rust, Brown, Tan or Green
$12.95 $14.95 $19.95
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Mothers!
Make a memo
Beginning Next Tuesday
A Back-to-school Treasure Chest Sale
featuring Quality Clothes for boys, girls and tots at remarkably low prices—for three days only.
Steiger's
PRATT AT MAIN STREET
HARTFORD, CONN.

Just Arrived
New Fall Felts
by
DOBBS
$5.00 $7.50 $10.00
Women's Department 3rd Floor
Stackpole Moore Tryon
IMPORTERS
HARTFORD

A SPECIAL SALE of Nationally Advertised $35 Topcoats for $23
J. Johnson & Sons
Incorporated
85 CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Most-Favored-Nation Clause Urged as Vital to Upbuilding Of Inter-American Commerce

Pan American Union Outlines Advantages as the Equitable Basis Upon Which All Trade Treaties Should Be Made

Weekly Latin-American Article

This is the third of four of Mr. Cox's weekly articles which are being devoted to certain economic aspects of international trade barriers.

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

International trade barriers and the disastrous effect they have had on world-wide commerce, and more especially upon inter-American commerce, are due for a thoroughgoing change if the governments of the 21 American republics carry through the recommendations of the last Pan American Conference.

Desirous of abandoning economic conflict and of achieving economic disarmament the conferees who gathered at Montevideo passed a resolution to the effect that a mutually profitable exchange of commodities would reduce unemployment, increase domestic prices, and improve business conditions in the Western Hemisphere.

While there was nothing new in this conventional statement the conference proceeded to add teeth to it by declaring that a gradual reduction of tariffs and other barriers must take place simultaneously, and that the American governments should devote their greatest efforts toward the removal of restrictions that completely exclude international competition.

Most-Favored Nation Clause

As a measure to assure equality of treatment the Montevideo conference called for the inclusion of the unconditional most-favored-nation clause in commercial treaties and agreements, with the sole limitation of such exceptions as are commonly recognized as legitimate.

The Pan American Union of Washington now explains that the most-favored-nation clause has been upheld at a number of international conferences during past years as the equitable basis upon which all commercial treaties should be made. The clause intends that where a country extends some particular treaty favor on a certain commodity all nations exporting such a commodity shall receive an equal favor.

But, despite equality of treatment, there is always the possibility for individual nations to bargain for tariff and other trade barrier reductions. This is most effectively carried out by bilateral agreements in which concessions to other states are granted only on those products which are important in the trade between the two negotiating countries. Consequently, the subsequent extension of these concessions to other states, enjoying the most-favored-nation privileges (but which do not participate to any considerable extent in such commodities) does not materially affect the concessions granted by the two countries most interested.

Further consideration of the most-favored-nation clause raises the question of its form: the conditional or the unconditional. Under the first, the clause loses a considerable part of its purpose for equality of treatment when reservations and exceptions are demanded. Under the second, the clause is limited only by such exceptions as are commonly recognized as legitimate.

Special and Regional

There have been commercial deals between nations that must be considered exceptions to the idea of the most-favored-nation clause. They may be divided into general, special and regional. A brief summary of an outline prepared by the Pan American Union is self-explanatory.

General exceptions: Frontier trade and customs unions are recognized in international law where they are not expressly included in a commercial treaty. Due to conditions existing in the trade between peoples living upon opposite sides of a boundary line the fact that trade between them should be excepted from the provisions of the most-favored-nation clause has long been recognized. However, due to conditions in each individual instance it has been impossible to declare a frontier zone determined by the limits necessary for the welfare of the inhabitants on each side of the boundary. In other words, where two nations border one another it would be far more satisfactory if they granted special reciprocal treatment, the same being deemed as a justified exception in the application of the most-favored-nation clause. The Pan American Conference voted that American governments should study some plan of a contractural formula.

Special exceptions: Under the most-favored-nation clause one school of thought stands for its unconditional and unrestricted use, with none, or an absolute minimum of exceptions. The other school declares for so many exceptions that the clause is almost nullified. One solution to the problem would be a consideration of exceptions conceded by other nations in commercial treaties. This leads to the regional division.

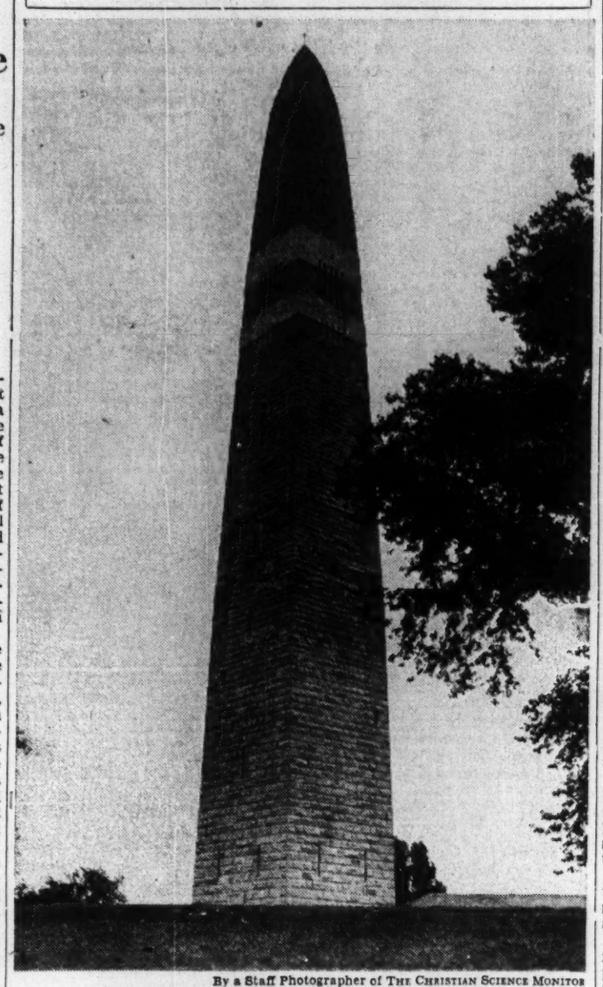
Regional exceptions: Based upon historical association between nations, this type may be considered the most common. It would cover, among others, trade between Scandinavian countries, between Turkey and former parts of the Ottoman Empire, between the Central American States, between the United States and Cuba, between Spain and Portugal and between Spain and Portugal and their former American colonies. Here again, the Pan American Conference noted the commercial advantage between neighboring states and voted the investigation of a contractural formula.

As to the above three exceptions and the most-favored-nation clause there is the feeling among certain American Republics that every means of facilitating reciprocal inter-American trade relations should be furthered, notwithstanding the relations the Republics would establish with the remainder of the world. This idea would appear to take under consideration the value of trade with the United States, although Argentina, for the present, is quite satisfied with British commercial contacts.

Stone Age Migration

Early stone age men moved from the plains of India into the Himalayas during a time of mild climate 500,000 years ago.

Milestone in U. S. History



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Marks Site of Battle of Bennington

This Famous Conflict of the American Revolution Was Fought Just 157 Years Ago, Aug. 16, 1777.

When the battle was fought, Bennington was a part of the State of New York. It now is a leading Vermont village, but its battlefield is in Walloomsac, N. Y., and the 306-foot-high monument is on a 300-foot eminence on the banks of the river bearing the same name. It was dedicated Aug. 19, 1891.

Dern Gives Nation's Thanks to G. A. R.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 16 (AP)—For their faith in their country that enabled it to pass through the great crisis of an internal conflict, Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, conveyed the thanks of the nation yesterday to the time-thinned ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Secretary Dern addressed the veterans of the Civil War after reviewing the parade of the sixty-eighth annual encampment and receiving the salutes of the heroic remnant of the mighty army that answered Lincoln's call in '61.

Sampsell Acquitted In Insull Collapse Case

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (AP)—Mr. Marshall E. Sampsell, defendant in the first of the criminal cases to come to trial as a result of the collapse of the Insull utility empire, was acquitted Aug. 14 of a charge of embezzlement. A Superior Court jury returned its verdict after five hours' deliberation.

Mr. Sampsell, former president of the Insull subsidiary, Central Public Service Company of Illinois, was accused of taking 4000 shares of company stock to use as collateral for personal loans.

Minneapolis Sees New Way Open For Wiping Out Strike

All Affected Firms Ask Truck Drivers Elect Men to Negotiate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 16—A request for immediate elections in all the 166 firms affected in the Minneapolis truck drivers' strike to determine whom the employees wish to represent them in negotiations with the owners was placed in the hands of the National Labor Relations Board yesterday.

The request for elections in all the plants represents a concession by employers since they had heretofore asked only for elections in 43 firms, the only ones they claim with men now out on strike.

The request was sent to Washington accompanied by the request of the Rev. Francis Haas and Mr E. H. Dunnigan, federal mediators, that it be granted. At approximately the same time a telegram reviewing the strike situation and asking intervention was dispatched to President Roosevelt with the request the power of the National Government be asserted to compel a settlement "on terms that are decent, reasonable and within the issues involved."

Both requests were made by the Citizens' Advisory Committee, representing the 166 truck operators.

Leaders of the truck drivers' union indicated they favored the elections provided only those employees on the pay rolls at the beginning of the strike be allowed to cast ballots.

The National Labor Board has the power to compel such action regardless of whether employees of the affected firms make a request.

The list of firms signing the original Haas-Dunnigan settlement plan pledge had grown to approximately 5000 yesterday, and there were about 13,000 trucks permitted to operate by the military forces in control of the city.

An order issued last night revoked permits granted to passenger cars and trailers. This action was taken following a conference with Gov. Floyd B. Olson by representatives of the strikers who claimed that some of the large firms which have not signed the agreement were moving goods in privately owned cars, the owners of which had received permits by agreeing to the pledge. Since the military permit order first went into effect the department stores, all affected by the strike, have been unable to deliver merchandise.

Throughout the strike the employers have maintained the union is dominated by Communists. Among the leaders charged specifically with being Communist is Mr. V. R. Dunne. Literature was distributed among the strikers and other workers yesterday which carried the assertion that "under the leadership of real Communists and not fakers like the Dunne brothers, the strike would have been won some time ago."

'Boris I of Andorra,' Jailed, Awaits Expulsion From Spain

Count of Urgel Has Looked Him Up and Failed to Find Proofs of British Nationality, or of Claim of Descent From Philippe Egalite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The recent arrest by the Spanish police of the self-styled "Boris I of Andorra" has been followed by a proclamation as picturesque and anomalous in republican Spain as that of the would-be potentate which preceded it.

This new proclamation is over the signature of the Count of Urgel, who represents the Spanish Government in the little Pyrénéan territory concerned. It is headed with the arms and ducal crown of Foix, the Count's ancestor. It states that information has been received as to "Boris I's" antecedents.

The "Count of Orange and Baron de Skossyreff," according to the Count of Urgel, is of Slav origin, a confirmed member of the Church of England, with nothing to prove his British nationality. There is in addition no proof that Boris is a descendant of the cousin of Louis XVI, known as Philippe Égalité, and in any case, the Count of Urgel contend. that Philippe Égalité's action in joining the French revolutionaries in 1739 automatically wipes out any claims to royalty his descendants may put forward.

Boris's declaration of war on the Bishop of Seo de Urgel, co-prince of Andorra with the French President, is too amusing to merit serious attention, continues the Urgel proclamation, which then details the Count of Urgel's ancestral rights in Andorra after those of the Prince Bishop. They start with the House of Foix and go through the Bearn and Navarre ducal families to that of Aragon-Sicily.

The lot of Boris, as soon as the Spanish authorities receive documentary proof to the effect that he is a foreigner, is to be expulsion from Spanish territory. When the expulsion order is given, Boris's American secretary and financier, Mrs. Florence Marmon, will probably accompany him and thus will end the romantic history of "Boris I, Pretender to the Throne of Andorra."

The arrest of the adventurer has also a wider significance. It affords the first evidence that Spain, with no claims whatsoever in Andorra since disestablishment of the church made the Bishop of Urgel supreme Spanish ruler of the teacup state, intends to take an active interest in its government by lending the arm of the civil power to Andorra when the need arises.

Scotland Has 'Train Host'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW — The first "train host" has been appointed recently by the London Midland & Scottish Railway to look after the comfort and needs of passengers. Mr. W. L. Moffat, a railway guard, travels daily between Glasgow and Oban, much of his time being spent in the observation car pointing out items of interest on the run.

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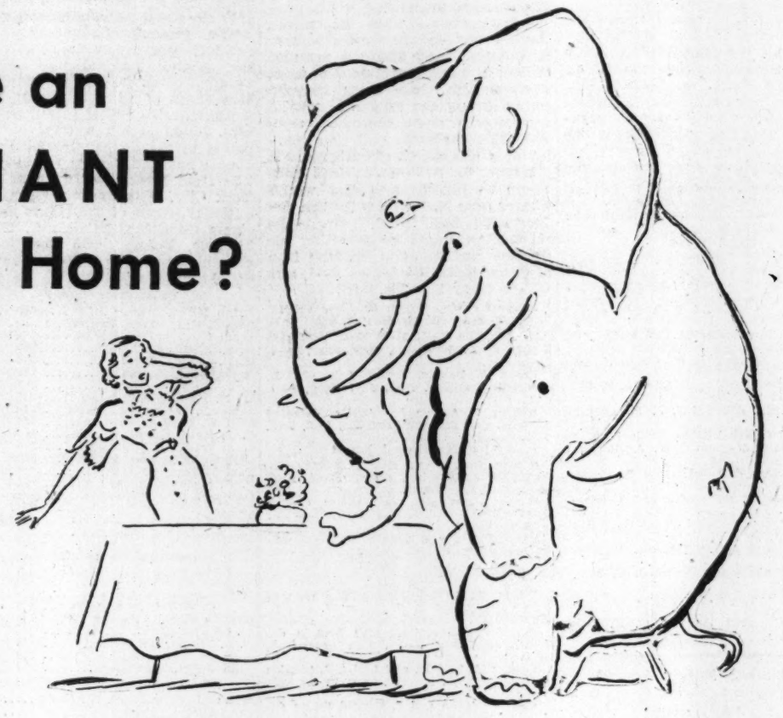
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Rinso

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Judging by the amount of food you buy, you might think you had an elephant in your home. We've figured out that every year, the average American family eats about 1329 pounds of fresh vegetables, 584 pounds of fresh fruits, 587 pounds of meat and 424 pounds of sugar. To name only a few items on your bill of fare.

These figures will give you some idea of how much you have to eat and of how much you have to spend on food. Now by buying at A&P you can save from a fraction of a cent to several cents on many a pound of food you buy.

And as there are some 2000 pounds in a ton, and you're buying food by the ton, you might find yourself with a good deal of money saved up at the end of the year, simply by buying your family's food requirements regularly at A&P.

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Mrs. J. W. Harris Wins Set From Helen Jacobs

United States Women's Lawn Tennis Singles in the Quarterfinals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—The seeded players once more asserted their supremacy, yesterday in the United States women's lawn tennis championships at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills after the slight lapse of Tuesday, and all four Americans and the three survivors of the overseas list came through to the quarterfinals in the singles, and the six surviving listed teams in the doubles also remained.

Baroness Maud Levi, who was responsible for the lone upset, fills the eighth place in the singles, and with her partner, Mrs. Frederick McBride, fills the vacant place in the doubles, with Catherine Wolf and Helen Fulton, the Greater Chicago pair, who were the surprise winners of Tuesday, also still in the running.

The nearest to an upset came at the very top of the list. Helen H. Jacobs, the defending champion, encountering Mrs. John W. Harris Jr., the former Mary Greef, lost the first set as she slipped over the soft turf of the stadium courts, and not until she was granted permission to use spikes with the consent of Mrs. Harris at the start of the second set, was able to do herself justice. During the greater part of the first set she played in her stocking feet, as the committee banned the spiked shoes. The score was 5—7, 6—2, 6—3, as Mrs. Harris also displayed fine tennis and fought all the way.

Baroness Levi also had trouble in her singles match against Bonnie R. Miller, but finally came through by a score of 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Katharine Winthrop, the new development of the Boston contingent, proved a disappointment against the British left-hander, Katherine Stammers, who was at the top of the game which has carried her high in the international ranks. Only for a brief period in the middle of the first set was Miss Winthrop able to make a stand against the deep driving and fine court covering of Miss Stammers, when her service enabled her to win three games. The summary:

U. S. Women's Lawn Tennis Championships Singles—Third Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, 6—1, 7—5.

Freda James, England, defeated Marianne Hunt, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—4.

Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Theodosia Smith, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—2.

Baroness Maud Levi, Minden, Nev., defeated Bonnie R Miller, Los Angeles, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. John W. Harris Jr., Kansas City, Mo., 5—7, 6—2, 6—3.

Elizabeth M. Ryan, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., 6—1, 6—3.

Carolin A. Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Frederick McBride, Short Hills, N. J., 6—2, 6—1.

Katherine Stammers, England, defeated Katharine Winthrop, Boston, Mass., 6—3, 6—0.

Doubles—Second Round

Miss Babcock and Miss Andrus defeated Kathryn Pearson and Elizabeth Gray, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Stammers and Miss Winthrop defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier and Anne Page, 6—1, 6—4.

Catherine Wolf and Miss Fulton defeated Priscilla Merwin and May Hope-Doeg, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4.

Betty M. Nuthall and Miss James won from Miss Miller and Mrs. De Lloyd Thompson, by default.

Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey defeated Margaret Blake and Mrs. H. C. Brunie, 6—1, 6—2.

Baroness Levi and Mrs. McBride defeated Dr. Bartosh and Mrs. Harris, 6—4, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank and Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn defeated Mae Ceurvorst and Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., 7—5, 8—6.

Miss Ryan and Muriel Thomas defeated Mrs. Virginia Erb and Frances Babcock, 6—0, 6—0.

English Invaders



Wide World

Left to Right: Freda James, Betty M. Nuthall, 1930 Winner of United States Tennis Singles; and Katherine E. Stammers, at Forest Hills, L. I., Where the American Championships Are Being Held. Miss Nuthall Was Beaten in the Second Round of the 1934 Tourney by Baroness Maud Levi, 6—4, 6—4.

Touring American Track Stars Win Four Out of Six

MARSEILLES, France, Aug. 16 (AP)—America's touring track and field team yesterday captured four of the six opening events in their meet with an all-star French team.

Bob Kane, Cornell University sprinter, encountered defeat when he trailed Raymond Boisset, Paris University student, by three meters in the 300-meter run, but victories for the visiting squad were registered by Eulace Peacock, Temple University freshman, Percy Beard of the New York A. C., big Ben Eastman of San Francisco and the American relay team.

In the field events, John Lyman of Stanford University was beaten in the discus throw by the French Olympic star, Emile Winter.

Peacock won the 100 meters in 10.4s., leading Dondelinger by six meters. Beard romped off with the 110-meter high hurdles in 14.4s., finishing nine meters in front of Leon Mathiotte, while Eastman scored easily in the 800-meter run in 1m. 57s. Eastman was not pressed and was at least 200 meters ahead of M. Robigu when he broke the tape. Boisset's time in beating Kane, for the only French sprint victory, was 34.4s.

The United States relay team, consisting of Cornelius Johnson, Beard, Kane and Peacock, outdistanced a French quartet and negotiated the 400 meters in 43.5s.

Winter's winning toss in the discus measured 152ft. 10 3-16in. Lyman's best effort was 146 feet while Jack Torrance, Louisiana State shotput record holder, was third as he tossed the platter 144 ft. 6 in.

American Stars Sail for Track Meets in Japan

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16 (AP)—Fourteen American athletes will sail today aboard the Taiyo Maru to match track and field prowess with the finest performers in Japan.

The team, headed by Coach Johnny Magee of Bowdoin College, includes two world's champions, Glenn V. Cunningham of Kansas and Walter M. Marty of Fresno. Cunningham will run over 800 and 1500 meters. Marty, world's greatest high jumper, will compete also in either the broad jump or the sprints. Every athlete will appear in at least two events by agreement. The squad:

Charles B. Parsons, University of Southern California; Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette, sprints; Howard Green, Abilene Christian, Texas, 400-meters run and 1600-meters relay; Charles C. Hornbostel, Indiana, 800-meters and 1600-meters relay; Glenn V Cunningham, Kansas, 800 and 1500-meters; Frank Crowley, Manhattan College, 3000 and 5000-meters; Philip G Good, Bowdoin, hurdles and relay; Wirt L. Thompson, Yale, pole vault, high jump; John F. Anderson, Cornell, discus and shot; Donald E. Favor, Maine, hammer throw and discus; Dudley Wilkins, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, hop, step and jump and broad jump; Robert H. Clark, California, broad jump and decathlon; Walter Marty, Fresno, high jump, broad jump and sprints; Gordon G. Dunn, Stanford, shot and discus.

Hole in One Fails

WESTBURY, N. Y., Aug. 16 (AP)—Four hundred and forty-seven golfers, all with one or more aces to their credit, whacked 2235 tee shots to the green of the 148-yard third hole of the Salisbury Club in the three-day hole-in-one tournament of the World Telegram. But when all the firing was over not one of the competitors had succeeded in the prime objective, sinking a tee shot. The winner of the tourney was Ed Searle of the Bronx, who put one of the five shots each contestant was allowed 17 inches from the cup.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	78	47	.624
Rochester	75	52	.591
Toronto	69	58	.543
Albany	64	60	.516
Buffalo	63	64	.496
Montreal	61	64	.488
Syracuse	48	75	.390
Baltimore	42	80	.344

Results Aug. 15

Rochester 7, Albany 3.
Rochester 6, Albany 3.
Newark 9, Montreal 1.
Buffalo 8, Syracuse 6.
Baltimore 4, Toronto 2.

Tourists Defeat Army Team

ALDERSHOT, England, Aug. 16 (Canadian Press)—The touring Australian cricketers, who open the last and decisive test match with England Saturday, yesterday defeated the Army team by six wickets, but continued batting for a while longer for practice. It was a one-day match. W. J. O'Reilly and young E. H. Bromley had a good workout on the attack, the former getting three wickets for 17 and Bromley, a relief bowler, three for 21. Don Bradman signalized his first appearance since his thigh injury during the fourth test match by scoring 79 runs. Final scores were: Army, 110; Australians, 194, for seven.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	34	12	.739
Chattanooga	26	17	.605
Memphis	24	25	.490
Nashville	22	23	.489
Knoxville	19	23	.452
Atlanta	21	27	.438
Birmingham	18	27	.400
Little Rock	17	27	.386

Results Aug. 15

Memphis 4, Atlanta 3.
Birmingham 8, Chattanooga 0.
New Orleans 4, Knoxville 1.
Little Rock 1, Nashville 0.

Boston and Buffalo Win

The fate of two more lawn bowling trophies was decided at Franklin Field yesterday. Will McPhail and his team from Buffalo won the McGuire-Lockie Memorial Trophy by defeating the Boston team headed by R. J. Russell, 25 to 9. This is the third time since 1931 that the trophy has gone to Buffalo. A Boston team, skipped by S. J. Allen, won the Alex Simpson Memorial Trophy by defeating another Boston team, skipped by R. P. Delano, 30—10. The doubles and singles championships are now being contested.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	73	38	.658
New York	67	43	.609
Cleveland	58	49	.542
Boston	59	53	.527
Washington	49	59	.454
St. Louis	47	58	.448
Philadelphia	44	61	.419
Chicago	38	74	.339

Results Aug. 15

New York 8, Detroit 2.
Boston 6, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1.
Other game postponed.

Women's N. Y. Golf Title

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., Aug. 16 (AP)—The field in the fifth annual New York State women's amateur championship golf tournament was whittled to eight yesterday. Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd of Philadelphia, medalist and favorite, led the way through two rounds of match play. Mrs. George Viebrock, Forest Hills, L. I., beat Mrs. John Hess of North Hempstead and Virginia Pierce of Rutland, Vt., 3 and 1.

Several Upsets Occur in Quest For Golf Title

Five Americans Continue in Canadian Tourney—Cameron Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Aug. 16—Ten Canadians, five Americans and one player from Colombia, South America, advanced to the fourth round of the Canadian amateur golf championship here yesterday when the second and third rounds were played. There were several upsets included in the 48 matches played, one being the elimination of Jack Cameron of Laval, runner-up for the 1932 title by Melville Rogers, prominent figure skater of Ottawa, 3 and 1, in the third round, while two international duels provided lots of excitement.

In the third round Jesse P. Guilford, former U. S. amateur champion, defeated Phil Farley of Toronto, 22-year-old holder of the Ontario amateur crown, at the twenty-second hole, Guilford sinking a long putt on the eighteenth to square the match. In the second round Ken Black of Vancouver, last year's runner-up, won from Fred Wright of Trapelo, Mass., at the nineteenth hole.

Albert Campbell of Seattle, the defending champion, won both his matches, both against fellow countrymen, and leads the invading forces along with Guilford and Jack Munger of Dallas, Texas.

Two other former winners of the title were defeated, G. H. Turpin champion in 1913, was beaten in the second round as was Don Carrick of Toronto, 1925 and 1927 titleholder. Munger accounted for Carrick. C. R. Somerville, four times winner of the crown, is the strongest Canadian hope. The summary:

Canadian Amateur Golf Championship—Second Round

H. D. Jukes, Cartagena, Colombia, S. A., defeated Colin Rankin, Beaconsfield, 3 and 2.

G. E. Fenwick, Summerlea, defeated Ray Nies, Beverley, Mass., 2 up.

Jack Archer, Forest Hills, defeated A. R. Murray, Beaconfield, 7 and 5.

Jack Munger, Dallas, Texas, defeated Don D. Carrick, Scarboro, Toronto, 2 and 1.

Mel Rogers, Royal Ottawa, defeated G H. Turpin, Royal Montreal, 2 and 1.

Jack Cameron, Laval, won from E. C. Gould, Brantford, by default.

Phil Farley, Cedar Brook, Toronto, defeated D. L. Luther, Beaconsfield, 3 and 2.

Jesse P. Guilford, Woodland, Mass., defeated K. C. Findlay, Chaudiere, Ottawa, 3 and 2.

Gordon Taylor Jr., Summit, Toronto, defeated E. A. Innes, Islesmere, 1 up.

C. R. Somerville, London Hunt, defeated Bud Donovan, Winnipeg, 1 up.

J. B. Gerrard, Senneville, defeated H. W. Soper, Royal Montreal (21 holes).

Nicol Thompson Jr., Lakeview, Toronto, defeated, J. G. Lamb, Ottawa, Hunt, 3 and 1.

Henry Palm, Beverley, Mass., defeated A. W. Matthew, Edmonton, 2 and 1.

J. J. McLaughlin, Ottawa Hunt, defeated B. W. Tomlinson, Bathurst, Toronto, 4 and 3.

Bobby Keith, Winnipeg, defeated D. R. Weir, Senneville, 7 and 5.

Ken Black, Vancouver, defeated Fred J. Wright, Trapelo Mass., (19 holes).

W. J. Spiers, Westchester, Mass., defeated Stanley Leonard, Vancouver, 3 and 1.

Ernie Palmer, Winnipeg, defeated H. J. Findlay, Chaudiere, Ottawa, 2 and 1.

Jack Matson, Vancouver, defeated R. C. Duchemin, Halifax (20 holes).

Garth P. Thomson, Kanawaki, defeated H. Anderson, Woodbine, Toronto, 2 and 1.

Frank Corrigan, Chaudiere, Ottawa, defeated Romeo Trudeau, Laval, 2 and 1.

Edward Gohier, Laval, defeated Charles Lamb Jr., Englewood, N. J., 2 up.

Gil Walker, Royal York, Toronto, defeated Leo Ryan, Lambton, Toronto, 4 and 2.

W. A. Bush, Summerlea, defeated Alex Weir, Winnipeg, 3 and 2.

M. A. Brault, Laval, defeated T. A. Riddell, Laval 4 and 3.

J. A. Fuller, Royal Montreal, defeated John Kerrigan, Knowlton, Que., 4 and 3.

Fred G. Hoblitzel, Lambton, Toronto defeated J. W. Yuile, Royal Montreal, 5 and 4.

Jack Nash, London Hunt, defeated J. A. Blondeau, Laval, 2 up.

Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk, Mass., defeated H. H. Richardson, Kanawaki, 2 up.

G. H. Flynn Jr., Oakmont, Penna., defeated Guy Rolland, Laval, 3 and 1.

Albert Campbell, Seattle, defeated John Nies, Boston, 2 and 1.

Third Round

H. D. Jukes, defeated G. E. Fenwick, 4 and 3.

Jack Munger defeated Jack Archer, 2 and 1.

Mel Rogers defeated Jack Cameron, 3 and 1.

Jesse Guilford defeated Phil Farley, (22 holes).

C. R. Somerville defeated Gordon Taylor Jr., 6 and 5.

Nicol Thompson Jr., defeated J. B. Gerrard, 6 and 5.

Henry Palm defeated J. J. McLaughlin, 1 up.

Ken Black defeated Bobby Keith, 1 up.

Ernie Palmer defeated W. J. Spiers, 5 and 4.

Jack Matson defeated Garth P. Thompson, 2 up.

R. P. Proctor defeated Frank Corrigan, 5 and 4.

Gil Walker defeated Edward Gohier, 1 up.

W. A. Bush defeated M. A. Brault, 4 and 3.

Fred G. Hoblitzel defeated J. A. Fuller, 4 and 3.

Wilfred Crossley defeated Jack Nash, 2 up.

Albert Campbell defeated G. H. Flynn Jr., 4 and 3.

Endeavour Sailing Around

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16 (AP)—T. O. M. Sopwith's yacht Endeavour, British challenger for the America's Cup, arrived in the harbor yesterday afternoon from Bristol, but instead of anchoring put out apparently for a trial spin over the Brentons Reef course, where the races will be held in the fall. She was accompanied by Sopwith's private yacht Vita, but it was not determined whether Sopwith was aboard.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Hear the Tiger Roar Again

TO THOSE who can go back to the days of Ty Cobb, Sam Crawford, Wild Bill Donovan, Donnie Bush et al., who roared through the American League under the magnetic and interesting leadership of Hughie Jennings, the way the 1934 Tiger is romping through the American League race of 1934 under the leadership of Mickey Cochrane, calls back memories of the Tiger teams of 1907, 1908 and 1909. There are still a number of games to be played before the 1934 race is over and the margin between the present leader and the runnerup is not so large that it cannot be overcome; but, unless one of the biggest upsets that has marked major-league baseball takes place, the Detroit Tiger will next month be clawing his way to the next World Series championship, and we are still picking the New York Giants as the National League opponent.

Cochrane Is Making Good

Last year found the Tigers finishing up the American League race in fifth place and, when the "experts" were called upon to name the order in which the clubs would finish this season, the Tiger was given a possible fourth. Evidently the "experts" did not give due credit to the effect their new manager would have on the team, as, it seems to us, practically all of the credit for the fine showing this year is due to his handling of the players and the fight which he has instilled in them. It is true that the pitching of Schoolboy Rowe, the batting of Goslin and the batting and fielding of Gehringer have played a prominent part in the Tiger's showing; but we believe that most of the credit should go to Cochrane.

Still Plenty of Fans Around

That there are still plenty of baseball fans around ready to pay their money to see a game was again proven Tuesday when some 80,000 squeezed themselves into the Yankee Stadium while it is estimated that another 20,000 or more would have wended their way through the turnstiles if room could have been found for them in the big park. Coming as it did only two days after some 46,000 had stormed Fenway Park, Boston, with some 20,000 being unable to get in, to see Babe Ruth in what was expected to be his final appearance as an active player in Boston, it proves conclusively that the playing of an important series between leading clubs or the appearance of some star player, still has as big a hold on the followers of professional baseball as it ever had.

More Championship Golf Medals

In years past there has been only one qualifying-round medal to be won in the amateur championship tournament of the United States Golf Association; but under the new rule which goes into effect this year, there will be no less than 24 qualifying-round medals awarded. This is the result of the abolishment of the medal-round play and the fact that the U. S. G. A. is to give a gold medal to the player who finishes first in each of the 24 qualifying districts.

Frankie Parker In Semifinal Round Of Newport Tennis

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16 (AP)—Frank A. Parker of Spring Lake, N. J., the sixth ranking player in the Newport Casino tennis tourney, today qualified for a semifinal match against Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta, by eliminating the last of the unseeded players, J. Gilbert Hall of New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

Hall, who gained the quarterfinal when the defending champion, Francis X. Shields, defaulted because of an injured leg, was unable to make any kind of showing against the brilliant youngster.

The last member of the American Davis Cup entry in the Newport singles was wiped out today when Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. of New York, second seeded, was beaten in straight sets by the amazingly improved R. Berkeley Bell, the former Texan, by a 6—4, 6—1, 6—3 margin in a quarter-final match.

Parker concentrated against Hall's backhand with such skill that the latter was able to win only four service games during the entire match. He netted away each set and in the first set he amazed the slim gallery by driving eight consecutive returns into the woven barrier. During the entire match, Hall put 41 shots into the net and drove 31 more beyond the lines. The youthful victor made only 35 errors during the 22 games but he earned only one more point than Hall, 13 placements and four service aces against 16 placements.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., 1933 runnerup to Shields and last week's winner over R. Berkeley Bell in the Longwood bowl final, gained the second last round by defeating his doubles partner John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3, in a rather tame baseline duel.

Newport Casino Tennis Championships Singles—Quarterfinal Round

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., New York, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., defeated J. Gilbert Hall, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, defeated John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Doubles—Second Round

Casper Nannes and Donald Hawley defeated H. L. Bowman and Armand Bruneau, 9—7, 1—6, 6—1.

William Van Alen and Elmer Griffin defeated Jack Tidball and Edward Jacobs, 6—3, 6—4.

Bryan Grant and Eugene McCauliff won by default from Thomas Coward, New York, and James Champlin, Newport.

Third Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn defeated Dr. S. P. Hayes Jr. and H. Hunter Lott, 7—5, 6—2.

Berkeley Bell and Gregory Mangin defeated John Barr and Wilbur Hess, 6—4, 6—3.

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Martyn Buxby and C. J. Challiss, 6—1, 6—1.

C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge defeated J. Gilbert Hall and Watson Washburn, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

Robert Bryan and John McDiarmid defeated Arnold Jones, Providence, and James L. Van Alen, 6—2, 6—2.

Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. defeated Fred C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. G. D. Mudd Of St. Louis Is Winner Of Archery Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 16—The shooting yesterday in the National Archery Association tournament was the most remarkable ever seen in America. One round was the second York, for the men, and the four leaders ended the day by each of them having broken the previous championship record for the double York, the first round of which they shot Aug. 14.

It was the most exciting match that even the oldest of the oldtimers had ever seen.

Tuesday's shooting ended with Ralph Miller of Seattle 27 points in the lead, with a record single York of 133—725. Yesterday's shooting closed with Miller having a score of 268—1484 for the double York, and Hoogerhyde at 268—1478. Hoogerhyde's single York of yesterday overtopped Miller's of Tuesday by 134—780 to 133—725, and is the highest ever recorded anywhere. G. D. Mudd of St. Louis and L. Hughes of Los Angeles also made new national double York scores.

The championship will be decided today by adding whatever the men make in the double American round to their scores in the double York. There is every promise of a remarkably close and interesting contest.

The women's championship was decided yesterday by the shooting of the second national and second Columbia rounds. The winner was Mrs. G. D. Mudd of St. Louis, with Ruth Snavely of West Haven second. Mrs. Mudd scored a total of 1771 points in the double Columbia and double national rounds to take the title from Madeleine Taylor of New York City. Miss Snavely set a new national record of 538 points in the single Columbia. Patricia C. Flynn of Erie, Penna., won the junior championship with a victory in the double junior Columbia.

Double York Round

Ralph Miller, Seattle	268	1484
Russell Hoogerhyde, Bristol	268	1478
Larry Hughes, Los Angeles	264	1358
G. D. Mudd, St. Louis	250	1330
R. H. Collins, Tulsa	236	1158
A. W. Dick, Worcester	215	1101
C. J. Weese, Newark	225	1081
W. H. Palmer, Wayne	226	1078
James F. Waterman, Belmont	222	1060
Paul W. Crouch, Windsor	222	1056
C. E. Kear, Stratford	208	1050
J. A. Dashiell, Minneapolis	222	1046
Carl G. Thompson, Bristol	219	1001
Paul Willcox, Hartford	214	998
C. H. Styles, Berkeley	221	979
George Batten, Princeton	202	944
Donald Mackenzie, Greenwich	205	923
A. H. Caldwell Jr., Phoenix	205	913
William Ostlund, Chicago	206	908
H. S. Brown, Scarsdale	195	901
R. P. Elmer, Philadelphia	210	898
L. R. Hourdequin, Avondale	194	860
C. Brownell, Moodus	191	851
J. L. Grindel, Hamden	192	850
John C. Baldwin, Baltimore	173	823
Horatio Rogers, Newton Center	191	823
W. Chester Shedd, Waltham	191	816
H. A. Wilson, Waltham	183	813
J. E. Applegate, New Haven	184	788
John Adam, Worcester	157	792

Women's Championship Standing

Mrs. G. DeSales Mudd, St. Louis	1771
Ruth Snavely, West Haven, Conn	1758
Mrs. Bea Hodgson, San Pedro	1728
Olive Besco, Toronto	1689
Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich	1624
Mrs. A. L. Holcomb, Grand Rapids	1609
Madeline Dutcher, South Egremont	1589
Sue M. Young, Williamsville	1568
Selma Hillmer, St. Louis	1562
Mrs. C. S. Rogers, Newton Center	1540
Mrs. A. A. Hooker, Springfield	1532
Mrs. Gladys Hammer, Los Angeles	1516
Mrs. Jule Marshall, Larchmont	1493
Mrs. Lyman Whitney, Boston	1464
Alice Duggan, Greenwich	1457
Mrs. Jean McKinny, Philadelphia	1430
Mrs. Barbara Beveridge, Plainville	1414
Mrs. Flora Hale, New Haven	1411
Mrs. Ruth Neff, New Haven	1402
Mrs. R. H. Bryant, Worcester	1397
Mrs. Matilda Johnson, Bryn Athyn	1388
Frances Alger, Attleboro	1385
Mildred Snavely, West Haven	1324
Dorothy Reynolds, Cleveland	1324
Ailsa Campbell, Middletown	1300
Mrs. Ida McClure, Williamsville	1287
Mrs. Russell Hoogerhyde, Bristol	1261
Mrs. A. A. Servais, West Mansfield	1189
Mrs. Carl Oelschleger, Cleveland	1173
Mrs. Leona Kramp, Providence	1172
Madeleine Taylor, New York	1168
Mrs. Roy McQuitty, Maplewood	1163
Alice Hitchcock, Holyoke	1152
Stella M. Ives, Roslindale	1150

DeMar Wins Road Race

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 16 (AP)—Clarence DeMar the ancient mariner of marathondom, yesterday romped home a winner, ahead of a fast field in a road race from Rutland to Proctor, seven and a quarter miles over Vermont roadways. DeMar, well known as the most consistent winner of the famous Boston Marathon, covered the distance in 41½ minutes. He wore the colors of the Keene Normal School where he is employed as an instructor. Joe Wood of Amsterdam, N. Y., wearing the colors of the Albany Mercury Club, was second and John Minnock of the Utica A. C. third. Carl Schumlzer of the Utica A. C. finished fourth.

Sergeant Wallace Wins

OTTAWA, Aug. 16 (Canadian Press)—Sergeant F. Wallace, sharpshooter from Toronto, won the MacDonald Brier match, second only to the classic Governor-General's, yesterday at the annual meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. The Toronto rifleman was the only one of a large entry to post a possible century over 300 and 600 yards.

Sporting Around the Hub

MICKEY COCHRANE'S pennant-bound Detroit Tigers pay their final visit to Boston, beginning Saturday. A single game is scheduled for that day, a doubleheader Sunday and another single Tuesday. Right now the Tigers look like the next American League champions. Of course, the Yankees still have plenty of followers; but for every one person who favors the Yanks, there are two in back of the Tigers. New York's backers base their claim on the fact that the Bengals are due for a slump. They insist that every club, no matter how powerful, must endure at least one losing streak in the course of the season. Certainly the Tigers have been very fortunate to date. Most all the so-called "breaks" have been in their favor. But nearly everyone looked for the Tigers to "crack" a month ago, and they haven't yet. Cochrane says they won't, and he should know.

The Monitor baseball team closes its regular Business League season tonight when it meets the Edison Light nine at Edison Field on Massachusetts Ave. Every time these two teams meet there is a great battle. They are tied for first place in the standing. Game starts at 6:15 o'clock.

Fred Wright, six times state golf champion of Massachusetts, is finding the going rather rugged this season. He faded out of the state tourney awhile back and now drops out of the Canadian match play. There is reason for it all, however—the veteran has not been playing enough golf, although he is likely to be in good form by the time the sectional qualifying round for the United States amateur arrives.

Another tournament Les Cottrell is boosting is the New England section of the Professional Golfers' Association open championship, to be held at the Metacomet Golf Club, East Providence, R. I., Sept. 17, 18 and 19. It will be a 72-hole medal play event with $2500 in prize money and a first and second amateur award.

Bear Hill is the scene of activity with a three-day open championship beginning today. Les Cottrell, club professional, is welcoming a huge field. Prizes are of such caliber that winning is particularly attractive. Classes A, B and C will have net and gross awards and a special prize is awaiting the breaking of par 70. Next month, Sept. 19 Bear Hill will be host to an open mixed-foursome championship.

Joe Lynch, 1933 state amateur champion, and semifinalist this season, is regaining his last-year stroking as evidenced in the Maine championship tournament where he won the medal with a 71. He is on the way to be a serious contender in the sectional qualifying test at the Rhode Island Country Club, Aug. 21.

Boston's Park Commissioner William P. Long will present a cup to the winner and a medal to the runnerup following the finals of the older girls' city-wide tennis championship, at noon on Saturday, at Franklin Field courts, off Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester. The semifinals will be played tomorrow from 2 to 6 p. m.

Yachts Compete For Astor Cups Off Newport

Endeavour, British Challenger, Goes Down Bay for Trial Spin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16—The fastest yachts in the New York Yacht Club fleet went out to Brenton's Reef Lightship at noon today to sail a traditional race for the Astor Cups, an event founded in 1882 by Ogden Goelet and continued by John Jacob Astor and the latter's son, Vincent Astor. The contest today was the forty-eighth, and was open to all sloops and schooners enrolled in the club, with cups for the two classes.

For the first time since the race was inaugurated no formal entry was required, while the courses were also somewhat shorter than those used in former years. The yachts left at the moorings in Brenton's Cove, the British challenger Endeavour, which, however, prepared to go out for a sail trial after the race had been started.

Endeavour was going down the bay yesterday when three of the four cup racers were finishing a rather slow and pointless run from Vineyard Haven, due to somewhat peculiar antics of a northerly breeze. Rainbow had won the start off West Chop a couple of hours before noon yesterday, and followed by Yankee, Weetamoe and Vanitie sailed slowly down Vineyard Sound for the turn at the Vineyard Sound Lightship. At the beacon the Vanderbilt yacht had a lead of three minutes over Yankee, five over Weetamoe and eight over Vanitie, and with only 17 miles to go Rainbow looked very much like a winner for the first time on the cruise.

Instead of heading directly for Brenton's reef lightship Mr. Vanderbilt elected to bear off shore in the hope of picking up a southerly slant, and in doing so ran into a calm spot which stopped Rainbow's progress completely. Yankee dodged round the windless pocket, while Vanitie, sighting a better breeze in shore headed for it and in half an hour was the leading boat, with Weetamoe, which had followed, a good second, and both well ahead of Yankee.

Rainbow, after flapping about for half-an-hour, hauled down her sails and took a tow for her moorings in this harbor. Incidentally she took on board last night two tons of additional ballast.

Eventually the breeze reached out a helping hand to Yankee. Picking up her heels, she started after Vanitie and Weetamoe and nearly caught them at the lightship, where Vanitie led Weetamoe by 22 seconds and Yankee by 48 seconds. Vanitie as usual dropped back into third place by reason of her time allowance to the other two of 7 seconds a mile.

The run from Vineyard Haven was the windup of the cruise in which there were five races, three of which were won by Yankee in the cup yacht class and two by Weetamoe. In the race yesterday the cups offered by Commodore Junius S. Morgan were won by the sloop Astra owned by J. Lewis Stackpole of Boston and the schooner Tide owned by Colgate Hoyt of New York. In the cruising classes the winners were the schooner Grenadier owned by Henry A. Morss Jr. of Boston and the yawl Stormy Weather owned by Phillip Leboutillier of New York.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	66	54	.550
Minneapolis	64	54	.542
Indianapolis	63	55	.534
Louisville	61	58	.513
Milwaukee	61	59	.508
Toledo	59	62	.488
St. Paul	52	67	.437
Kansas City	51	68	.429

Results Aug. 15

Columbus 15, Kansas City 6.
Indianapolis 6, Minneapolis 4.
St. Paul 4, Louisville 3.
Milwaukee 8, Toledo 1.

Polo Practice Postponed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Wet, sodden fields forced over the practice matches for the candidates for both teams in the coming intersectional polo matches next month, scheduled for yesterday, with a possibility that they may play late this afternoon. The East candidates, with the exception of Thomas Hitchcock Jr., were to play at the Piping Rock Club at Locust Valley, while the western group were at the United States Army Field, Mitchel Field, Meadow Brook.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	32	20	.615
Los Angeles	31	21	.596
Missions	29	23	.558
Hollywood	28	24	.538
San Francisco	28	24	.538
Oakland	23	29	.442
Sacramento	20	32	.385
Portland	17	35	.327

Results Aug. 15

Oakland 4, Sacramento 3.
San Francisco 5, Hollywood 0.
Seattle 7, Portland 6.
Missions 9, Los Angeles 8.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	71	41	.634
Chicago	66	44	.600
St. Louis	63	46	.578
Boston	55	54	.505
Pittsburgh	54	55	.495
Brooklyn	46	62	.426
Philadelphia	44	64	.407
Cincinnati	39	72	.351

Results Aug. 15

New York 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 3.
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 5.
Brooklyn 7, Cincinnati 4.
Other games postponed.

Vermont Singles Title

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 16 (AP)—Saymour Stearns, of Malden, Mass., won the Vermont open tennis singles championship yesterday by defeating Sanford Webster of Kingston, R. I., 6—2, 4—6, 6—8, 6—3 and 6—2. Women's singles and mixed doubles start later in the week.

McGory Elected President

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16 (AP)—R. J. McGory of Sandusky, Ohio, was elected president of the American Checker Association at its biennial tournament yesterday. Moses T. Stiles of Portland Maine, and Dr. John C. Rogers of Boston were elected vice-presidents.

German Woman Retains Title

MAGDEBURG, Ger., Aug. 16 (AP)—Olga Jensch Jordan of Germany retained the women's tower-diving title today in the European swimming championships. Kativka K. Larsen of England was second and Anni Kapp of Germany third.

Barrett Is Transferred

Dick Barrett, the right-handed pitcher of the Boston Braves who was recently released on option to the Albany club of the International League, has been transferred to Rochester in the same circuit.

Harvard Players Arrive

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 16 (AP)—Harvard's baseball team arrived in the Asamu Maru today. The visitors will open a nine-game series in Tokyo against the Imperial University on Saturday.

Drewes and Welsh Make Quarterfinal

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 16 (AP)—Ted Drewes of St. Louis, and Barnard Welsh of Washington, entered the quarterfinals of the men's singles division of the national public parks tennis tournament yesterday. Drewes, seeded No. 2, defeated William Lurie of New York, 6—4, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3. Welsh won in straight sets from Charles Britzius of Minneapolis.

Lydia Kayser of Buffalo, who was No. 3 in ranking, after winning the first set 6—3, from Thelma Kenefic of Eagle Grove, Iowa, found herself down 5—3, but rallied to take the set 8—6.

In the men's doubles the Kronman-Peckoff team of Buffalo went four sets to defeat Levitan and Weisberg of Boston, 6—4, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5.

All officers, with the exception of the second vice-president, were reelected at the annual meeting of the National Park Board Tennis Association. Joseph Suttner of Buffalo, N. Y., was reelected president; Karl Raymond, Minneapolis, first vice-president; and Dorothea Nelson, Louisville, secretary-treasurer. Joseph Russell of Cleveland was elected second vice-president to succeed Robert Lake of Birmingham, Ala.

Named to the board of directors were Richard Hurd, New York; Winfred Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Davison Obear, St. Louis; Dudley Shumway, Los Angeles; Paul Sullivan, Pittsburgh; Douglas Watters, New Orleans; Edward Weisberg, Boston, and Joseph W. Thurston, Hartford, Conn.

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The Home Forum

Day of Unrest

A CAR stopped at the stand under the dripping maple trees, and my neighbor Lee shrugged an old coat across his shoulders and went across the wet circle of grass. From the barn door Sam and I watched him as he filled bags with Golden Bantam and cukes and summer squash. Duffel bags were lashed on the trunk rack of the car; and as it pulled out, and Lee came back through the drizzle, the man at the wheel tossed his hand in salute and children waved from the back seat.

"Fred Gorham, wasn't it?" asked Sam.

Lee nodded, and shook drops from his sun-bleached hair. "Going down the Cape." He slid off the wet coat. "It's still coming down good. This'll soak in." He didn't seem happy as he packed corn deftly in a box. "Oh, well!" he said with a half sigh.

White rain filled the valley and cloaked Apunack and even the nearer hills; Jaalam town was hidden under the raised umbrellas of elms and maples; tiger lilies in Lee's garden drooped heavy heads of smouldering flame. Lee packed corn. The hired man Sam spliced the horse-fork cable with brown and clever fingers. I fingered Lee's mitre saw, which I had dodged out to borrow, between showers, and thought of my half mended screen door and waited for a let up. Pools gathered at the barn door, broke, went meandering down the drive. Sam rolled the splice under his foot, said: "Down the Cape, was he? Want to know."

* * *

It was queer. We had needed rain And, in theory, summer rain means a breathing spell, a day of rest, in Jaalam. You can't work out-of-doors; you watch it rain and speculate how far it will go down; you relax and knit up the raveled sleave. And here was the rain, but still we were vaguely restless. We started talk and dropped it. Sam said: "Great old rain"; Lee agreed: "Sure," in a clipped and impatient voice. He wedged in a last ear of corn, nailed on two slats, said vaguely: "I wish —" and stopped.

The rain thickened, and the drive ran with dulled silver. Something black and furry came around the grain chest. It frisked and turned, discovered its tail and chased it; it found a corn husk, and clutched it and rolled over. Blue eyes stared as Lee said: "Hi, Rack!" and, when I looked a question, he explained: "Short for Arachne. Luke called her Spider, because she was all arms and legs. But that was vulgar."

A wing chair with a loose arm—Lee's rainy day job, not yet touched—stood by the door. Arachne dropped the corn husk, discovered her tail again, caught it, bit hard and frightened herself. She raced to the chair arm, then to the high crested back. Here she stalked proudly, tail erect; she came down with a silken ripple of tiny claws; she crouched, fled from an enemy to dance stiff-legged and derisive on the battlements. She clawed down head foremost, and burrowed under the cushion, to pop up wide-eyed. This was new, glorious. No cat had ever done this before. Then, in mid-career, Arachne yawned. Her blue eyes roved, saw Sam tucking in the ends of his splice. She came down to help.

Sam said: "Drat the animal," and tickled her belly with a huge and gentle forefinger. Arachne clung and gave battle; her hind feet dug at Sam's tough palm while she worried his finger with a small pink mouth. Lee trailed a yellow straw across her face, and she dropped Sam's finger to pursue it. Sam said: "One thing after another, with them," and drawled to Lee: "Go on. You wish—what?"

* * *

Lee trailed the straw over his knee, and Arachne's claws made patterns on his wet blue overalls. Nothing, he said. Then—you know where he'd like to be, right now? In New York, he said with a touch of defiance. Queer? Maybe. But, if you had things to do, it was fine. You went to offices, and were brisk; you took taxis and dodged in and out of the subway; people were doing things, and so were you. Sam murmured: "Theayters and night clubs," as one who sees through things; but Lee didn't mean that, at all. He meant—well, doing things, being busy, not caring whether it was hot or not, whether it rained or shone. Sam pulled Arachne's tail, and nodded. He listened while I pointed out that this was nonsense. The place to be, this time of year, was the mountains. Not, I said with an eye on Sam, lounging on hotel porches, but climbing. Up through pine woods, through dwindling, wind-twisted brush, up over bare rock. You had —well, the feeling of discovery, the feeling that no one had ever been there before. Sam grinned at Arachne.

"Well now, I do' know," he drawled. "That depends. Where I'd like to be, now, is down the shore. You give me a dory, and a couple dozen lobster pots, and I won't ask for nawthin'. That's livin', I tell you. Up before light, and out fishin' to drop killeg soon's you can see your landmarks. Never wonder what you're goin' to do next."

Feet splashed in the pools, and Luke came in to drip and listen. Lucius is ten; you may call him Luke or Lucky, but never Luscious. He blew drops from his freckled nose, wrung water from a white butterfly net, wriggled wetly and dismally. He'd got only one beetle for his c'lection. They weren't out in the rain. Lee suggested: "Good day to work on your canoe, Luke," and the boy squirmed. "Aw, paw, I did that yesterday." Pick blackberries? Sure—if he had the rubber boots. But Junius had them.

Sam said at large: "Well, everything's been done once, I guess," and cocked a blue eye at the weather. The rain was dwindling, and beyond Apunack Hill there was blue sky. Lee saw it, too, and asked: "Where's June?"

"He's somewhere 'round." Luke swung Arachne in the net, found that she liked it, stopped. "Down the orchard, I guess."

* * *

Lee bellowed: "Junius!" and the dark haymow echoed. Watery golden sunlight stole over Apunack, and boots clumped through the tie-up. Fifteen is an awkward age; like Arachne, Junius was all arms and legs, and he bawled a duet in his cracking voice as he ducked under the low lintel. Luke dropped the netted Arachne to demand boots, instantly; and Junius fended him off with one hand.

"Easy, babe; a man's using 'em now. Say, paw, there's flies in the orchard, on the Macks and Gravensteins. You know—those little ones with barred wings—look like they were going backward."

Sam said: "That means railroad worms."

"Rain must have brought them out." Lee's voice was brisk. "That means spraying. It'll be dry enough after supper—think so, Sam? June better fill the tank now."

Luke shrilled: "I'll help—if I can have the boots. Paw, can I have the boots, so's I can help? June, you give me—"

He blubbed as June's hand smothered his face. June laughed: "One side, Luscious, for the men folk. Go chase beetles. Play with Rack. Out from under foot."

Luke backed off, pointing a forefinger. "No boots? All right for you." He launched into a dive, caught his brother amidship and off balance. They fell into the wing chair; Arachne fled, in the nick of time, and her tail bristled as the chair creaked and swayed. Lee moaned: "Again!" in a resigned voice, and swept up both in his long arms. He staggered across the drive, dumped them on the wet grass.

"All right. Settle it."

Sam watched judiciously as they twisted and turned. "Not bad, that Luke. Wiry." June laughed, pulled Luke's shirt over his head, paddled him. Luke plunged into a half Nelson, and June gurgled. They spun over the wet grass; June gripped Luke with his knees and one hand, sawed the back of his cropped blond head with a forearm.

"I wouldn't cruelize him," Sam said mildly. "He's littler."

Luke twisted and brought one eye to bear. "'At's all right. They do that, wrestling. I saw 'em in the movies. And this." He butted, goat-like; June's grin grew fixed, and he gritted; "Fine, babe! I can take it." He gripped Luke's foot, and twisted.

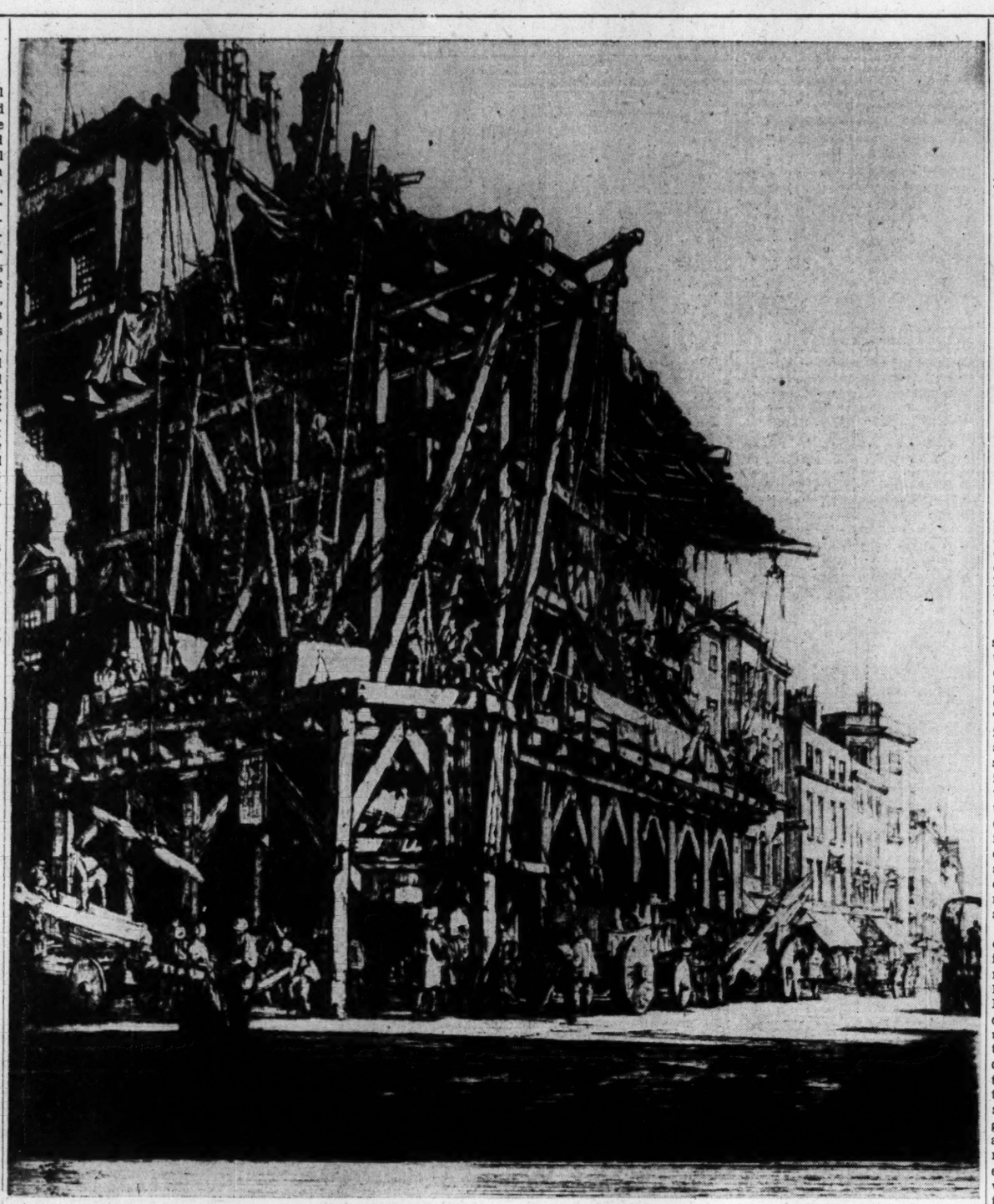
Lee said: "All right, boys," in a seldom used tone. "Enough." They sat up, panting and grinning. "Better get the tractor out, hitch onto the spray rig. Fill her up—and let Luke drive. He's pretty good. You take the nozzle, June; you've got the boots. Start the young orchard now."

Luke whooped, and they ran off in yellow sunlight. "Paw said I could drive!" "Well, you stop when I tell you, feller." Sam grinned, and said: "Rain's over. Guess I'll get going on the long field again." He looped the spliced cable over a peg as I picked up the mitre saw. "When you starting for N'York, Lee?" he drawled, and winked at me.

"New York?" Lee looked blank, then laughed and looked out over Jaalam town. Each tree was a gold-green mound; fresh-washed white gables took the sun. He grinned: "When you get back from pulling your lobster pots, Sam. Funny, isn't it? When you run out of things to do, you're unhappy. Then you begin to plot and plan, going places and doing things. Partly it's going places; mostly it's doing things. I suppose," he speculated, "that even loafing in a dory and dozing over a line is doing something."

Sam drawled: "Oh, you go to grass," and stepped out. I went down the drive. Arachne, as I left, had found a big, black ant. She poked it, quivering with interest. No cat, ever before, had found a big, black ant. This was new. This was doing something!

DANIEL CHASE.



Courtesy of the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Building": A Dry Point by Muirhead Bone

A BUILDING in process of construction has a peculiar fascination, it would seem, for passers-by. Literally throngs of men watch the job from the arrival of the excavating steamshovels to the removal of the last piece of superstructure. In appreciation of such scenes, many of these onlookers rival the artist; but, when the artist happens to be a trained architect, he has the advantage of being able to transfer accurately to paper the intricate scaffolding, those uprights and cross-beams which seem to the uninitiated as complicated as the ropes of a sailing vessel.

Muirhead Bone, British artist, was trained as an architect. "The Building" is characteristic of his realistic work, for one feels the presence of the swarming human figures, the noise of riveting, and of clanking steel in this massive design. All of his works, whether illustrations for books or pictorial records of the World War for the British Government, reveal specific attention to details of construction in architecture and machinery, while humans are less carefully depicted. In fact, Muirhead Bone is not especially interested in the human figure.

The Yale Gallery of Fine Arts has been enriched by the recent gift of this print, among others, from Mrs. Walter R. Callender, of Providence, R. I. Muirhead Bone's work is now rated as that of one of the great masters of dry point.

Following Geneva By-Ways

I don't remember quite how it happened that one day I found myself in the company of Tante Thérèse's niece and her father, bound on a mysterious expedition. The old gentleman exercised, it appeared, a strange kind of divination or flair. He could nose out short cuts and hidden passages with the keenness of a terrier on the look-out for rabbit holes, and in his long rambles about the town that resulted so far as we knew in nothing tangible save a pocketful of coffee beans, he had discovered a network of communicating passages through which one could travel circuitously for an hour without getting more than an occasional glimpse of the outside world. This discovery constituted a sort of spiritual capital, of which from time to time he drew the interest. Once a year or so, when the domestic barometer was favorable, the subject would slide imperceptibly into the dinner-table conversation in the *Family Room*. *Papa's* secret walk, once introduced, would be commented on, marvelled at, described, dissected, drawn with a fork on the table cloth till it became something tangible, imminent; and some one had quickly to be found on whom the wonder could be sprung.

On this occasion I was, so to speak, the chosen vessel. I had no very clear idea of what was before us, but fancied we were either to end up in a dungeon, or come out at the foot of the Salève. In the latter case we should have had a great many miles to go, but I hoped I should last out. In reality *Papa's* rabbit warren extended over the whole of the older part of the town, at one time enclosed by walls, that clustered on the uneven slopes of a hill with the Cathedral in its midst. Mademoiselle Julia had persuaded her father to adopt a more normal head-covering in place of his usual fez, but none the less we must have presented a curious spectacle as we proceeded on our way: our conductor, shortsighted, intent, his head very much bent, and discoursing volubly, but almost *sotto voce*, for my benefit; I following, blundering, stumbling in the half-light over the uneven ground, catching here a tag of local history, there a warning, and coming out dazzled at length into the light of day with Mademoiselle Julia behind me exclaiming, "And *now* you see where you are!" Before I had realized our surroundings we had hurried down another flight of steps, negotiated a covered passage . . . , toiled up a steep incline between the windowless walls of ancient houses, plunged into a cavernous darkness and struggled out into the sunshine again in the neighborhood of the Cathedral. There seemed no end to it, and all the time I was expecting some romantic turn to the adventure that never materialized. . . .

Yet strangely enough, as time passed, and fragmentary memories of the expedition came back to me, the romance of the affair did begin to dawn on me, and I wished I had been more alive, more receptive at the time. Not that I wanted to repeat the expedition, but I would have liked to have it clearer in my mind.—From "Up the Attic Stairs," by VIOLET M. MACDONALD. (London: Constable.)

"СКОРЫЙ ПОМОЩНИК В БЕДАХ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Много утешения и вдохновения приносят Псалмы людям всех народностей и верований. Душевное стремление к Богу, выраженное в этих Псалмах, утверждения искренней веры в Его милосердие и сострадание, вопль глубокого раскаяния и сожаления за содеянное зло —все это вызывает отклик в каждом жаждущем сердце.

Псалом сорок пятый начинается с утверждения: "Бог нам прибежище и сила, скорый помощник в бедах." Сделав это незамысловатое заявление псалмопевец добавляет: "Посему не убоимся, хотя—бы поколебалась земля, и горы двинулись в сердце морей." Глядя затем на речные потоки духовного мира и на опустошения, творимые злом, он с уверенностью возвращается к своему утверждению: "Бог нам прибежище."

Быть может, многие из тех, которые вполне солидарны с этим утверждением, еще не смогли доказать его на личном опыте в той мере, в какой это было-бы для них желательно. Быть может, об'ясняется это тем, что они точно не знают, как применить эту, всем доступную истину, как связать ее со своими человеческими нуждами?

Тут—то и приходит к ним на помощь понимание Христианской Науки. В ней мы видим, что Бог всемогущий, всеведущий Разум, высшее разумение, бесконечная Любовь, а человек—выражение, или эманация Разума. Истина эта, понятая и примененная в жизни, уничтожает ощущение, что мы раз'единены с Богом. Вместо того, чтобы умолять Его, чтобы Он вмешался в наши дела и привел в порядок все то, что кажется неправильным, мы начинаем видеть, что наша нужда заключается в том, чтобы подчиняться Его благотворному духовному закону. Тогда закон этот начинает производить свое действие в наших жизнях, а в результате этого мы начинаем совершенно просто и естественно проявлять признаки лучшего здоровья, большего обилья, и все растущее сознание нашего благополучия.

Однако для того, чтобы этого достигнуть необходимо приобрести духовное понимание, о котором мы читаем на стр. 505 книги Mary Baker Eddy "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" "Понимание есть демаркационная линия между реальным и не реальным," между Духом и материей, ибо материя не входит в Божье творение. Кто верит в реальность материи и смертности со всем сопутствующим им злом, кто вообще считает, что болезни, лишения и несчастия исходят от Бога, или существуют согласно Его воле, тот не может ничем себе доказать, что Бог "скорый помощник в бедах." В его случае это приблизительно то—же, что пытаться доказать, что дважды два—четыре, допуская при этом возможность, что дважды два — пять. Изучающий математику, желая доказать какое нибудь правило, не может допустить ложной предпосылки, точно также и мы, желая доказать в своей жизни вечное присутствие и доступность Божьей помощи, не можем и не должны думать о Боге, Совершенном Принципе, как об авторе дисгармонии и разрухи. Мы должны понимать, что одно лишь благо реально и вечно.

Когда мы сливаемся мысленно во едино с единственным Разумом, Богом, то мы тут-же начинаем испытывать помощ бесконечного Разума. Заключается—ли наша проблема в том, что мы беспокоимся за будущее и не знаем, как мы должны поступить — бесконечное разумение на лицо, оно вразумит и направит нас. Мешает—ли нам наше плохое здоровье—благодаря Христианской Науке ежедневно и по всему миру сбывается обещание Бога: "ибо Я Господь Целитель твой." Лишены—ли мы насущных средств к существованию—тот—же метод дает нам возможность осуществить слова Учителя: "Ищите—же прежде Царства Божия и правды Его, и это все приложиться вам."

На стр. 444 "Science and Health" Mrs. Eddy пишет: "Те, кто верят в Него, шаг за шагом убеждаются, что 'Бог наше прибежище и сила, скорый помощник в бедах.'" Одна из прекрасных сторон Христианской Науки это именно то, что она не требует от нас моментальной перемены. Шаг за шагом мы научаемся познавать и доказывать вечное присутствие и могущество Бога. Как однако важно сделать этот первый шаг в Науке Христа! Иногда первоначальный сдвиг сделан так мягко, так прекрасно и так просто, что мы почти не отдаем себе в этом отчет, и только оглянувшись назад с радостью убеждаемся, что нам дано было доказать вездесущность божественной помощи на деле. Какое спокойствие сообщает нам такое переживание; будущее принимает для нас иной характер. Как основательно исчезает всякий страх перед могущими случиться несчастьями!

Тот, чья мысль просвещена духовно, может спокойно смотреть на распад материи, как это делал Псалмопевец; он знает, что в действительности нет ни треволнений, ни пертурбаций, ибо не может быть нарушено равновесие совершенного духовного творения Любви. Такое понимание дает нам тут—же возможность убедиться на практике, что у нас есть божественная поддержка, ибо мы научаемся пользоваться той божественной помощью, которая всегда была у нас под рукой.

Taken Unawares

Autumn came in August this year!
On a sun-bathed day—she was suddenly here;
Threw a handful of gold up into the trees,
Tossed a tang from the East to a stiff young breeze.
Where the wild rose smiled—there were hips and haws,
With lanthorn faces, and stiff green claws;
And a riot of color swept over the hill,
As the sun dipped low, and the world lay still.
And over the marshes—a little gray mist,
Plaintively whispering — "Autumn, I wist."

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

"A very present help"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH comfort and inspiration has been brought to people of different races and creeds through the book of Psalms. The yearnings after God expressed therein, the earnest protestations of faith in His mercy and compassion, the cry of deep repentance and sorrow for wrongdoing, and above all the confident affirmations of divine presence and power find an echo in every aspiring heart.

The forty-sixth Psalm begins with the affirmation, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." Having made this unequivocal statement, the Psalmist says, "Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea." Then he contemplates the river of spiritual peace and the desolations of evil, and returns with assurance to his declaration that God "is our refuge."

Many who fully endorse this statement of the Psalmist may yet not have proved it in their own experience as fully as they would like to do. Perhaps this is because they have not known just how to apply the available truth, how to relate it to their human need.

This is exactly where an understanding of Christian Science will aid them. It reveals God as omnipotent, omnipresent Mind, supreme intelligence, infinite Love, and man as the expression or emanation of Mind. This truth understood and applied in human experience abolishes any sense of separation from God. Instead of beseeching Him to intervene in our earthly affairs and set right whatever seems to be wrong, we see that our one need is to come into conformity with His beneficent spiritual law. This law then becomes operative in our human experience, and normally and naturally we find ourselves manifesting better health, more abundant supply, an increased sense of well-being.

In order to accomplish this, however, it is necessary to gain the spiritual understanding which, as we read in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 565), "is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal," between Spirit and matter, for matter is no part of God's creation. He who believes that matter and mortality, with all their attendant ills, are real, and who considers disease, lack, and tribulation in general as proceeding from God, or as existing according to His will, cannot prove Him to be "a very present help in trouble." Such a course is very much like attempting to prove that two and two is four, while admitting that it may be five. Just as the student of mathematics can admit no false premise if he is to prove the rule, so, in order to demonstrate the ever-presence and availability of divine help, we must cease to think of God, perfect Principle, as the author of discord and confusion. We must understand that good alone is real and eternal.

To become at one in thought with the only Mind, God, is to begin to experience here and now the help of infinite Mind. Is our problem one of doubt as to the future, and are we uncertain what our course should be? Infinite intelligence is at hand to guide and direct us. Are we hampered by ill-health? Through an understanding of Christian Science the promise, "I am the Lord that healeth thee," is being proved every day the world over. Do we seem to lack supply for our daily needs? By the same means we can learn how to prove the words of the Master, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

On page 444 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "Step by step will those who trust Him find that 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.'" Herein lies one of the beautiful things about Christian Science, that it requires no sudden upheaval. It is step by step that we learn to know and prove the ever-presence and power of God. How important, however, is the taking of the first step in the Science of Christ! Sometimes the initial step is taken in such a gentle manner, so beautifully and naturally, that one scarcely realizes that it has been taken until, in looking back, he recognizes with joy that he has been able to prove the omnipresence of divine help. What confidence such an experience imparts—what a different aspect the future assumes; how effectively fear of possible misadventure is dispelled!

One whose thought is spiritually enlightened can contemplate the apparent disintegration of matter undismayed, even as did the Psalmist; for he knows that in reality no upheaval or disruption occurs, and that the equipoise of Love's perfect spiritual creation remains undisturbed. This understanding brings divine aid immediately into our experience, for we have learned how to avail ourselves of the divine help, which has always been at hand.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Steele Was Liked in All Company

The great charm of Steele's writing is its naturalness. He wrote so quickly and carelessly that he was forced to make the reader his confidant, and had not the time to deceive him. He had a small share of book-learning, but a vast acquaintance with the world. He had known men and taverns. He had lived with gownsmen, with troopers, with gentlemen ushers of the Court, with men and women of fashion; with authors and wits, with the inmates of the sponging-houses, and with the frequenters of all the clubs and coffee-houses in the town. He was liked in all company because he liked it; and you like to see his enjoyment as you like to see the glee of a boxful of children at the pantomime. He was not of those lonely ones of the earth whose greatness obliged them to be solitary; on the contrary, he admired, I think, more than any man who ever wrote; and full of hearty applause and sympathy, wins upon you by calling you to share his delight and good humor. His laugh rings through the whole house. He must have been invaluable at a tragedy, and have cried as much as the most tender young lady in the boxes. He has a relish for beauty and goodness wherever he meets it. He admired Shakespeare affectionately, and more than any man of his time; and, according to his generous expansive nature, called upon all his company to like what he liked himself.—WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY, in "The English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century."

August

No wind, no bird. The river flames like brass.
On either side, smitten as with a spell
Of silence, brood the fields. In the deep grass
Edging the dusty roads, lie as they fell
Handfuls of shriveled leaves from tree and bush.
But 'long the orchard fence and at the gate,
Thrusting their saffron torches through the hush,
Wild lilies blaze, and bees hum soon and late.
Rust-colored the tall straggling brier, not one
Rose left. The spider sets its loom up there
Close to the roots, and spins out in the sun
A silken web from twig to twig. The air
Is full of hot rank scents Upon the hill
Drifts the noon's single cloud, white, glaring, still.

—LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE, in "A Branch of May." (Portland, Maine: Mosher.)

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Stocks Maintain Upward Tendency In Quiet Market

Standard Issues Inclined to Go Forward—Union Pacific Gains

By Forrest Price

Trying to discount the future.

That's what the market was engaged in today.

There was no particular news to inspire buying of securities, but all groups joined in the forward march. Most of them eased off before the close.

Trading was only moderately active, total sales aggregating about 600,000 shares.

The communication equities were prominent in the upswing. Western Union and Postal Telegraph each rose more than 2 points. American Telephone advanced 1½. All the Radio Corporation issues were in demand. The preferred A was up more than 2 points while the preferred B advanced almost 4. The common was up a good fraction.

The New York tractions again were on their way up. Manhattan Elevated gained 3, reaching a new high for the year. Brooklyn Manhattan also made a new high with an advance of more than a point.

Other good gainers included du Pont, Chrysler, Johns-Manville, New York Central, Pathe, Penney, Sears Roebuck, American Agricultural Chemical, U. S. Smelting and American Smelting.

Slightly higher prices were paid for U. S. Government bonds. Corporate loans were somewhat irregular. The higher class corporate issues were generally higher. But trading in all groups was light.

Not having the drought news to provide bullish ammunition, that development already having served its purpose, grain values shot upward today on advices of higher prices at Liverpool and labor troubles in Argentina. Also the stronger New York stock market was a bullish influence. The corn market was bullishly influenced by new high prices for hogs. Heavy selling later wiped out early gains. Cotton was steady.

That a good honest effort is being made by corporations to keep down expenses is shown by earnings reports now coming to hand. Reports for the second quarter of many companies indicate that endeavors along this line have been successful. Looking back over the period of great industrial prosperity, when operations were carried along with almost reckless abandon, it is not difficult to see how many millions of dollars were wasted simply because sufficient care was not given to the detail of operating costs. Receiverships later on doubtless could be traced to this very circumstance.

Declaration of the regular $2.25 quarterly dividend by the American Telephone Company is taken as further evidence of the company's faith in further industrial improvement. Otherwise the company would not continue to dip into surplus to meet part of the $42,000,000 dividend distribution.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—A quiet buying movement today gave the stock market the best upturn so far this week.

The market was still sluggish, but selling virtually vanished, and buyers found it was necessary to reach for stocks. Commodities firmed, with wheat and hogs again assuming the leadership, the latter reaching the best levels since September of 1931.

Communications issues led the rally. News regarding them was lacking, save for American Telephone's regular dividend yesterday. American Telephone, Western Union, and Postal Telegraph preferred rose a point or two, and Radio Corporation and International Telephone advanced fractionally.

All Groups Rise

Virtually all major groups joined the rise. Advances of a point or two appeared in Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, du Pont, Kennecott, U. S. Smelting, Allied Chemical, Union Pacific, B-M-T, Commercial Investment Trust, Wilson A, Armour preferred, U. S. Rubber preferred, and Goodyear. American Agricultural Chemical and Radio preferred B got up as much as 3.

Traders were concentrating their attention on prospects for autumn business recovery, and the fact that the drought appeared to have been broken, although too late to have much effect upon crops, seemed to lift sentiment. Yesterday's move in the building shares was not followed up today, but the home renovation drive as a measure of stimulating autumn business continued to receive much attention.

Bonds Steady

With a substantial recovery to its credit following last week's decline on inflation fears, the bond market entered a zone of relative quiet today. In the readjustment process which naturally followed the sharp upturn since Monday, prices of some classifications slipped back a little although the general tone was steady.

Dealings in United States Governments during the early trading topped those of the corresponding period yesterday, and the general run of Treasurys, farm mortgages and Home Owners' Loans crept a bit higher. The corporate list displayed a mild degree of irregularity.

Improvement in the Treasury group ranged from 1-32d to 6-32s of a point, carrying the 3s of 1946 to 100.26; the 3¼s of 1944 to 102.16; the 3⅜s of 1943 to 103.27, and the 3¾s to 106.19. Farm mortgage 3¼s were up 4-32s, and the 3s showed a like gain at 99.13. Home Owners Loan 3s and 4s were 5-32s higher at 99.13 and 99.24, respectively.

There was a sprinkling of gains in semispeculative issues, including some loans of Alleghany Corporation, American & Foreign Power, Erie, New York Central, Postal Telegraph and Southern Pacific. Local tractions continued in demand at new high levels.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 16	Last Aug. 15
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	800	7⅝	6⅞	7⅜	7⅛
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	100	26	26	26	..
11⅝	7¾	..	Addressograph	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
9⅝	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
106¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	800	99¾	99⅜	99¾	99
23⅞	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2100	21	20½	20½	20½
5¼	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	400	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
16½	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	8¼	8	8¼	8
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	500	128½	126¾	128¼	127
23⅝	10⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	1000	13½	13	13½	12¾
20⅛	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	14	13⅞	14	13⅛
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	600	48¼	48	48¼	48
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	500	36⅞	34	36⅝	33
25¼	12⅝	..	Am Bank Note	200	15	15	15	..
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	500	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10
72⅞	46¼	..	Am Crys Sug pf	100	65	65	65	..
38	19⅞	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	22⅞
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	103½	103½	103½	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	2500	97¾	96⅞	97	96¼
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16
56½	34	..	Am Car & F pf	300	37	36	37	..
60⅝	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	58¼	58¼	58¼	58
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	27¾	25⅝	26¾	26⅛
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	500	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	5100	7⅝	6¼	7⅛	6½
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	18¾	17½	18¾	17¾
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	9½	9	9⅛	8⅝
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
10	3½	..	Am Ice	1300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
11	4¾	..	Am International	600	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅝
1½	⅝	..	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾	..
38¾	15⅛	..	Am Locomotive	200	19	19	19	19
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
27⅞	16⅞	..	Am Metal	200	19½	19½	19½	..
34¾	21	1½	Am News	20	25	25	25	..
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1800	5	4¾	5	4¾
26¼	11	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	12½	12	12¼	11¾
29⅞	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	500	14¼	14	14¼	14
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	16700	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1600	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	300	52⅛	52	52	..
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4200	38⅛	30¼	37⅛	37
96¼	71¼	..	Am S & R 6% pf	100	96½	96½	96½	..
26½	10⅞	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	14¼	14	14	14
49¼	37	2¶	Am Stores	100	42	42	42	..
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	68	67½	68	67⅛
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3100	112½	111¼	111½	111
77⅝	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	500	16⅞	16¼	16½	17
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	600	9½	9	9⅛	9
83¼	39½	..	Am Woolen pf	300	47⅛	47	47⅛	46
4¼	1	h	Am Writ Pap	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	5¼	5	5	..
17⅞	10	..	Anaconda Cop	4300	12⅞	12⅜	12½	12⅜
34¼	25¼	1¶	Archer Daniels	1800	35¼	35	35	35
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	7600	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
63	46¼	..	Armour Ill pf N	1100	60	59	59	59
75⅝	54	..	Armour Ill pf	500	72	71	71	..
8⅝	3	..	Arnold Constable	300	4	4	4	..
70	65	..	Artloom Corp pf	40	65	65	65	..
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10½
77½	46	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	47	46½	47	..
23¾	45⅝	2	Atchison T&SF	3600	49½	48	48⅛	47¾
54¼	74½	..	Atl Coast Line	500	29¼	28	28	28
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	700	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	25⅞
16¼	7	..	Atlas Tack	100	8	8	8	7¾
57⅞	16½	2¶	Auburn Auto	2800	21	20¼	20¼	20½
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	600	13½	13½	13½	13⅛
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	600	5	4¾	4¾	4⅝
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	1800	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
64¾	27	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	33	33	33	..
34	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2300	16⅜	15⅝	16	15⅝
37⅝	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	19	18½	19	19⅛
99¼	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	99	99	99	..
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	3	3	3	..
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	100	22	22	22	..
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	800	7⅛	7	7	7
18¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	600	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15½
69	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	..
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	800	13⅛	12½	12⅝	12⅞
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15¾
34¼	26	.25b	Best & Co	100	32½	32½	32½	..
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3700	28¾	27	27½	26¾
40	20⅞	1b	Bigelow Sanford	500	22¼	20	22	..
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	54½	52	54½	54
86	76	4¶	Bon Ami A	200	82	82	82	82
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1200	26¼	25½	26	25½
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	1500	21	20⅝	21	20½
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	1300	18	17¾	17⅝	17¼
44¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	2500	44¼	43¼	43½	43
97	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	94	93¾	94	93
8⅜	3⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	1300	5½	5⅜	5½	5
58¼	38	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	4½	4⅛	4½	4½
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	23	23	23	..
15⅛	5⅞	..	Bullard	800	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	600	11½	11¼	11⅜	11½
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1100	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
2⅛	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	1000	17½	17⅜	17½	17
			—C—					
40½	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	2600	40⅝	39¾	40	39⅝
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¼
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	900	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	15½
56½	48½	3	Canada South'n	10	52	52	52	..
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	1900	14	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	200	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	33
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	70	30¼	29½	30	30
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1800	41	40	40	39½
84½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	20	57	57	57	56⅞
33⅞	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	900	27½	27¼	27½	27¼
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	400	21⅞	21½	21⅝	21
4⅝	1⅛	..	Celotex Co	500	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
4	1	..	Celotex vtc	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	550	12	10⅝	10⅝	11⅛
32⅞	24	1½	Central Aguirre	200	27½	27	27½	26¾
12⅝	6½	..	Century Ribbon	700	6¾	6½	6¾	..
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	7200	40⅞	39⅝	39⅞	39¾
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	2100	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	6
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	500	39¼	39	39¼	..
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3100	43	42⅝	43	42⅜
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	600	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	500	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	3	3	3	3⅛
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	800	6¼	5⅞	6	5⅞
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅝
9⅞	3⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	6½	6	6	6
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	900	20	19½	19½	18¾
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	600	28	27¾	27¾	27½
11⅞	3¾	..	Childs Company	200	4⅞	4¾	4¾	..
17⅝	10¼	..	Chile Copper	60	12	12	12	..
60⅞	29¼	1¶	Chrysler	19200	34	33	33⅝	32½
24⅞	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	60	84	82	82	83
1¼	½	..	City Stores vtc	200	½	½	½	..
2⅛	⅜	..	City Stores	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
18⅞	9⅞	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	800	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	14¼
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	12½	12⅛	12¼	12
94	77½	7	Collins & A pf	10	78	78	78	..
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	5¼	5	5	..
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	10	20	20	20	..
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	3700	9¼	8¾	8⅞	9
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	66	66	66	..
34¾	21½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	200	27¾	27⅜	27¾	..
77¼	58	3.40*	Columbian Carb	500	67	66½	66½	66½
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	3300	30⅛	29	29⅝	28½
50	32	3	Comm Cred A	200	49½	49	49½	..
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	105	105	105	..
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	5200	61	58¾	58¾	[illegible]
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3700	20⅛	19¼	19¾	19½
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth & So	9900	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1600	28	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	400	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	300	13½	13½	13½	13⅛
47⅜	25⅞	2	Consol Gas	2900	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	600	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	4100	9⅜	9	9⅛	9
112	108	8	Concol Oil pf	100	111	111	111	..
2⅝	½	..	Consol Textile	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	500	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	9
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	52	52	52	51¾
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	900	81	79½	81	80¼
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	27½	27½	27½	26½
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Motors	400	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	4600	19⅛	18½	19	18⅝
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	3700	57¾	56¾	57	56¾
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32½	32½	32½	32¼
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	200	24¼	24⅛	24¼	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1600	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅜
64	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	260	62⅜	61¼	61½	61⅞
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	50	49	49½	48⅞
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2600	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
			—D—					
34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	900	15¼	14½	15	14¼
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	600	40	39	40	38½
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	2200	17	16¼	16¼	16½
55⅛	29	1¼¶	Devoe & Ray A	100	43	43	43	43½
46¼	32	2¶	Dome Mines	500	44½	44	44	44
23	15	1.20¶	Dominion Stores	100	18	18	18	..
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	3200	18⅞	18⅜	18½	18⅜
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	4300	90¼	88¾	89⅝	88⅝
125	115	6	du Pont deb	200	124	124	124	..
			—E—					
101⅛	79	4	Eastman Kodak	200	98¾	98¼	98¼	98⅛
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	800	14¾	14½	14¾	14⅜
31⅞	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4300	19½	18½	18⅞	18¼
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	100	91	91	91	..
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	2900	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4½
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	7⅛	7	7	7
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6200	4¼	3⅞	4	3¾
19¾	7	..	Ele Pw&L 6% pf	900	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅝
21	8⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1700	10¼	9⅛	9⅜	9
52	37	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	..
1⅞	⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	600	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
63	49¼	3	Endicott Johnson	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	..
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	3¼	3	3¼	..
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	300	12½	11¾	12½	11⅛
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	13	13	13	12
10⅜	5	.40	Equitable Off Blg	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
24⅞	10⅛	..	Erie RR	700	13⅛	12⅞	13	..
28⅛	15¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	19	18	19	18
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1100	19¼	18¾	18¾	18½
			—F—					
12½	4	..	Fairbanks pf	50	5¾	5½	5½	5½
9⅞	3	..	Fairbanks pf ct	100	4½	4½	4½	4¼
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
5⅝	2	..	Fed Screw W	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
4	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	26¾	26⅝	26½	26½
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	300	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	..
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	81	81	81	..
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	400	64	63⅞	64	64
17⅝	2	h	Follansbee B	200	3½	3½	3½	..
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	12¼	11¾	12	11½
27⅛	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	400	19¼	19	19¼	20¼
17¾	6¼	..	Foundation	3400	9⅞	9½	9½	9⅛
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
63	34	..	Franklin Sim pf	10	20	20	20	..
50⅝	26⅞	..	Freport Texas	1300	29½	29	29	29
19⅝	5	..	Fuller 2pf	20	8½	8½	8½	8
			—G—					
20	10½	..	Gamewell	10	11	11	11	..
11½	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	400	7	6⅞	7	6¾
13⅝	30	1	Gen Am Trans	500	31¾	30¾	31½	30½
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	1400	16⅛	16½	16⅜	16⅜
14⅝	8	.50b	Gen Baking	360	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
10⅜	5⅝	..	Gen Bronze	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
35⅛	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	4000	19¼	18¾	19	18¾
12⅝	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12½	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	900	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	29½
64½	53⅛	3	Gen Mills	200	58	58	58	58
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	15000	30⅛	29¼	29½	29⅜

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 16	Last Aug. 15
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	101	101	101	101
25½	10½	.60	Gen Print Ink	40	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
5⅝	2⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
45⅝	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	29½	29	29	29½
3⅝	1	..	Gen Realty	300	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼
23⅝	10⅛	..	Gen Refractories	200	13	13	13	..
19½	10	..	Gen Refract ct	300	12½	12½	12½	..
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	400	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
6¾	2⅝	..	Gimbel Bros	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
30	16¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	200	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	..
28⅜	15⅝	1¶	Glidden	3000	25¼	25	25	24⅝
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	20	102¾	102¾	102¾	103½
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1400	5½	5	5¼	5
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	1100	17¼	17½	17½	17½
18	8	..	Goodrich	1400	11¼	10½	10⅞	10⅝
62¾	35½	..	Goodrich pf	300	41¾	41	41	..
41⅝	18½	..	Goodyear	1700	23⅞	22⅝	23¼	22⅝
11⅝	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13⅞	5½	..	Granby	400	7¾	7½	7¾	..
40⅝	30	1	Grant (WT)	100	32	32	32	..
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	3500	15¼	14½	14⅝	14⅝
15⅝	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	300	11	10½	10⅝	10½
38¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1700	33⅝	33¾	33¾	33
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
31	7¼	..	Guan Sug pf	20	25	25	25	25
			—H—					
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	400	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
101¾	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	101	101	101	..
62¼	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	160	55	53½	55	..
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	200	2½	2½	2½	..
96⅞	81½	5	Hazel Atlas	100	84½	84½	84½	..
81⅝	59	3	Hercules Powder	100	79	79	79	77
10¼	4¾	..	Holland Furnace	200	6¾	6½	6⅝	6⅝
13	5¾	.50	Hollander	500	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	8¾
23¼	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	200	19¼	19	19¼	..
6⅞	2⅝	..	Houdaille Her B	300	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
54	43	3.50	Household Fin pf	200	47¼	47¼	47¼	47½
29⅝	12½	..	Houston Oil	400	17	16⅞	17	16¼
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	2500	53¼	52¼	52¾	52¼
12⅛	4⅞	..	Hudson & Man	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp oMtors	700	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅝	..	Ill Central	2000	16¾	16¾	16¾	15¾
73¾	50	2	Ingersoll-Rand	300	55	55	55	55
4¼	2½	.10	Insuranshare Md	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
13⅝	5½	h	Interboro Rap T	17500	12⅝	11¾	12⅛	11¾
11¼	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	300	5	5	5	..
6⅝	2	..	Int Agr Corp	500	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3
149¼	131	6	Int Business M	200	134½	134½	134½	134⅞
12⅛	4½	.20	Int Carriers	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
37¾	18¾	..	Int Cement	1000	24	23½	23¾	23
46⅞	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	500	27¼	26½	26½	26½
9⅛	3¾	..	Int Hydroelec	200	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	9500	26	25½	25½	25½
6½	2	..	Int Pap&Pow A	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
2¾	1	..	Int Pap&Pow C	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
24⅞	8½	..	Int Pap&P pf	400	11¾	11¼	11¾	10½
25	9	..	Int Print Ink	400	19½	19¼	19¼	..
7	2	..	Int Rys Cen Am	50	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¼
32	21	1½	Int Salt	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	29
17¾	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	7500	10⅝	10	10⅛	9⅞
			—J—					
66⅝	39	..	Johns Manville	7700	45¼	44	44¼	44¼
113¼	101	7	Johns Man pf	10	111	111	111	111
			—K—					
18½	13⅞	.50b	Kayser (J) & Co	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
4½	1¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	2⅛	1⅞	2	1⅞
20	5	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
21¼	11⅜	.50	Kelvinator Corp	6800	13¼	13	13	12⅝
23⅛	16	.15b	Kennecott Cop	5400	20	19½	19½	19⅝
22¾	13⅝	.80	Kresge	600	17⅜	17¾	17¾	17¾
33⅝	23¼	1¶	Kroger Groc & B	1300	29¼	28⅝	28¾	29¼
			—L—					
14½	7	.40	Lee Rubber	300	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10
20	11	..	Lehigh Port Cem	200	14⅜	14	14⅜	..
5	2½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
21¼	9½	..	Lehigh Val RR	800	12	11¼	11¼	11½
78	64¼	.240	Lehman Corp	200	68	67⅜	67¾	..
43⅞	25¼	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	500	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28
26¼	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	300	24¼	23⅞	24	24
36¼	17½	..	Lima Loco Wks	300	19	18	18¾	18
35⅝	16½	1¶	Liquid Carbonic	300	22	21⅝	21⅝	21
35⅛	20⅝	1	Loew's Inc	3800	27¾	26⅞	27⅛	26¾
3	1½	..	Loft Inc	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
2¾	1	..	Long Bell Lum A	200	1½	1½	1½	2½
44¾	38½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	40½	40¼	40½	40½
128½	119⅝	7	Loose-Wilyes pf	10	122¼	122¼	122¼	..
62½	41	3b	Louisville & N	100	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	43½
19½	8¼	..	Ludlum Steel	600	12¾	12¼	12¾	12½
			—M—					
41¾	22	1	Mack Trucks	300	26	25¾	25¾	25⅞
33⅝	7⅝	..	Mallinson pf	10	13	13	13	13¾
9¼	1¾	h	Manati Sug pf	60	7¼	7	7	7⅝
32½	20	h	Man Elv gtd	100	31	30½	30½	30½
21½	10¾	h	Man Elv mg	10600	23¾	21½	23¾	20½
9	5½	.40	Marine Mid	300	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
19⅝	8⅝	..	Marshall Field	1600	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
40¾	24¾	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	800	28½	28	28	..
4½	1⅛	h	McCrory Stores	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
50½	[illegible]	2	McIntyre Porcu	1500	48½	48¼	48¼	47½
6⅛	1	h	McLellan Stores	18000	5¾	5½	5½	5⅛
63½	9½	h	McLellan Sto pf	100	57½	57½	57½	61
39	26	2	Melville Shoe	100	36	36	36	36
30	16½	1	Mesta Mach	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	..
6½	3	..	Miami Cop	100	4	4	4	..
14¾	9⅛	.25b	Mid-Cont Pet	300	11½	11½	11½	11
21⅞	6½	..	Midland Steel	500	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	8½
35¾	15½	..	Min Moline pf	100	17½	17½	17½	..
1⅜	¼	h	Min & StL	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
14⅞	4⅜	..	Mo Kan & Tex	500	6⅜	6	6⅛	6
34⅝	13½	..	Mo K&T pf	500	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
9¾	3¼	h	Mo Pacific pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
22⅜	12½	.25b	Mohawk Carpet	200	16⅛	16	16⅛	..
55½	39	1	Monsanto Chem	400	51¾	50	50	..
35⅝	20	..	Montgom Ward	9100	23⅝	22¾	22¾	22⅝
1⅜	½	..	Mother Lode	200	½	½	½	½
44⅞	15¼	..	Motor Products	100	18½	18¼	18½	17½
16½	6⅜	..	Motor Wheel	300	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼
46	12⅛	..	Mullins pf	10	23½	23½	23½	..
11⅝	3⅞	..	Murray Body	2800	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛
			—N—					
32¼	12⅝	1	Nash Motors	800	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅜
49½	31	2	Nat Biscuit	1900	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
23⅝	12	.50	Nat Cash Reg	700	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅛
18¾	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	2500	17¼	16¾	17	17⅛
3	1	h	Nat Dept Stores	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
32⅞	16½	.50b	Nat Enam & St	200	26	25½	26	25
15½	7½	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	1800	8⅛	8	8	8
58¼	37½	1	Nat Steel	300	38½	38½	38½	38½
21⅛	10	..	Nat Supply	200	13	13	13	12¾
18¾	9	.60	Nat Tea	500	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
30¼	6½	..	Neisner Bros	100	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20¼
13	6	..	Newport Indus	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
24⅜	11½	..	NY Air Brake	600	14	13½	14	..
45¼	18⅜	..	NY Central	14200	22⅛	21⅛	21⅝	21
26⅞	9	..	NY Chi & StL	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
139	108	5	NY & Harlem	10	116	116	116	..
24⅛	9	..	NY NH & H	2200	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
37⅝	14½	..	NY NH & H pf	200	16½	16¼	16¼	16½
1¾	⅝	..	NY Rys pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
22⅞	9½	.40	NY Shipbldg	6100	13⅜	12¾	13	13
99½	82	6	NY Steam 6%	10	97	97	97	..
45⅞	33¼	1b	Noranda M	3200	44⅜	44	44	44
25¼	12	.50j	North American	2100	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13¼
8¾	2⅝	..	No Am Aviation	1000	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
36¼	14½	..	Northern Pacific	2900	17¾	16¾	16¾	17¼
			—O—					
15⅞	8½	*.30b	Ohio Oil	1000	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
7	2	..	Oliver Farm Eq	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
27⅜	9	..	Oliver F E ppf	100	12	12	12	..
			—P—					
23½	15⅛	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	1600	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15⅝
37	23½	3	Pacific Lightin	800	26½	25⅞	26½	26
6⅝	2¾	..	Packard Motor	1700	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5⅞	1¾	h	Paramnt Pub ctfs	1800	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
6⅞	2½	..	Park Utah	2900	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4
4¼	½	..	Pathe Exchange	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
24¾	10½	..	Pathe Exch A	1000	15¼	14½	14¾	14
21½	12⅝	..	Patino Mines	800	14¾	14½	14¾	14⅞
64	47½	2	Penick & Ford	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
7¾	2¾	..	Penn Dixie Cem	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4
67⅞	51½	1.20	Penney (JC)	1200	58¾	57½	58¼	57½
39⅛	21	1b	Pennsylvania RR	4800	23¼	22¾	22¾	22½
14¼	8¼	.50b	Petroleum	600	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
18⅞	13¾	.50b	Phelps Dodge	200	16½	16	16	16¼
6	2⅞	..	Phila Rap Tr	30	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
21	7	..	Phillips Jones	100	9	9	9	..
20¾	14½	1	Phillips Pet	800	17¼	16⅞	17	17
6½	1½	..	Pierce-Arrow	6600	2	1⅝	1⅝	2
1⅛	½	..	Pierce Oil	100	½	½	½	½
2	1	..	Pierce Pet	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
29¼	18½	1.60	Pillsbury Flour	100	29	29	29	29
84½	70¼	4¼b	Pirelli Co Italy	200	84	83½	83½	..
11⅝	4½	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	300	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6½
17½	8⅛	..	Pitts Term pf	40	17	17	17	14½
16¾	8	1	Plymouth Oil	600	10	9¾	10	9⅞
14⅞	6	..	Poor & Co B	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
29⅜	10½	..	Postal Tel pf	1500	16⅜	14	15½	14
5½	1¼	h	Pressed Steel Car	100	2	2	2	2
22	5⅝	h	Pressed Stl C pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	7⅞
41¼	33½	1.50	Procter & Gam	300	37½	37	37¼	..
45	31	2.80	Public Service	800	33⅝	32½	33	32¾
59⅜	38⅜	3	Pullman	400	41¾	41½	41½	41½
14⅞	7¾	..	Pure Oil	600	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
80	58¾	..	Pure Oil pf	10	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	..
19¾	9⅛	1	Purity Bakeries	2200	10⅜	10	10	10⅛
			—R—					
9⅛	4½	..	Radio Corp Amer	5100	6	5½	5¾	5⅝
41½	23¼	..	Radio pf A	2500	42½	40¾	41¾	40⅜
35⅜	15	..	Radio pf B	3600	28⅞	25⅞	27⅞	25
4¼	1½	h	Radio-Keith-O	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
23	14½	1	Raybestos Man	800	19	18¾	19	18⅛
14	5	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	7	7	7	..
13⅝	6	..	Remington Rand	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
5½	2	..	Reo Motors	400	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
25¾	10½	..	Republic I & S 4444	2100	14¼	14	14	13⅝
70	46	..	Revere C&B pf	10	82	82	82	..
27¾	15½	1	Reynolds Metal	200	21	20¾	20¾	21
			—S—					
27⅞	15⅜	.10b	St Joseph Lead	200	18½	18⅜	18½	18⅜
4⅝	1½	..	StL & SF	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
6⅛	2	..	StL & SF pf	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜
50	41	1.70	Scott Paper	10	50	50	50	50
2	⅞	..	Seaboard Air L	100	1	1	1	⅞
38⅜	23¾	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	400	28	28	28	28
51¼	31	..	Sears Roebuck	3900	36	34⅞	35¼	34¾
9	4⅜	..	Servel Inc	7800	5⅞	4¾	5⅞	5½
13¼	6¾	.24	Shattuck (FG)	100	8	8	8	8
11½	6½	..	Shell Union Oil	800	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	..
24⅛	8⅛	..	Simmons	100	11	11	11	10⅞
17	6¾	..	Snider Packing	1900	14⅝	14	14	14⅛
104¼	86	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	200	102½	102½	102½	..
19⅞	12½	.45b	Socony Vacuum	3900	15½	15	15¼	15
22½	13	1½	So Calif Edison	1200	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¼
33¾	14⅞	..	Southern Pacific	9400	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	16⅝
39⅝	29½	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	800	35¼	35	35¼	35
36½	11½	..	Southern Ry	6400	15⅝	14¾	15⅝	15⅛
41¼	14	..	Southern Ry pf	1300	19⅝	18¼	18½	18
8	3⅛	..	Sparks Withing	600	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
24½	15¾	1.20	Spencer Kellogg	400	25½	24¾	24¾	25¼
11⅞	5⅝	..	Sperry Corp	1800	8¼	8	8⅛	7⅞
67½	19	..	Spieg May Stern	100	47	44	44	44½
25¼	17¼	1	Stand Brands	1900	20	19⅝	19⅞	19¾
17	6¼	..	Stand Gas & El	1500	8¼	7¾	8	7¾
17	6⅝	..	Stand G&E pf	300	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝
38½	17½	2.10	Stand G&E 7%	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
42⅞	30⅞	1	Stand Oil Calif	1600	35⅛	34½	35⅛	35
110¼	96½	5	Strnd Oil Ex pf	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
50⅛	40⅝	1	Stand Oil NJ	2800	44¾	44½	44¾	44½
14¼	6	..	Starratt Co	300	10	9⅝	10	8¾
3	1⅜	..	Sterling Secur	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
7	3	..	Sterling pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
10⅝	4½	..	Stewart Warner	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	5¾
13¼	4⅞	..	Stone & Webster	1900	6¼	6	6	6⅛
9¼	2¼	h	Studebaker	200	3	3	3	3⅛
64½	51½	1§	Sun Oil	100	64	64	64	63
3	1¼	..	Superior Oil	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 16	Last Aug. 15
15¾	4⅝	..	Superior Steel	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
2½	⅜	..	Symington	100	¾	¾	¾	..
15¼	10	1	Telautograph	400	10	10	10	10
6¾	3⅛	..	Tennessee Corp	200	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
29⅜	20	1	Texas Corp	1200	24	23½	23⅞	23½
43¼	30	2	Texas Gulf Sul	2100	33¾	32½	32¾	32⅝
6½	2½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
12	6¾	..	Texas & P Land	300	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9
8¼	4	..	Third Ave Ry	100	6	6	6	6⅛
20¼	10	..	Thompson Prod	2200	13¼	12⅞	13¼	12½
5½	1¾	..	Thompson Star	400	3	2⅞	3	3
14⅝	8½	..	Tide Water Asso	1700	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜
88⅛	64⅛	4½g	Tide W Asso pf	200	82	82	82	..
8½	3⅞	..	Timken-Detroit	400	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	..
41	24	1	Timken Roller	400	28½	28	28½	27½
8½	5⅛	.25b	Transamerica	700	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
13½	4½	..	Transue & Wil	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
40	33	2.50	Trico Products	100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	..
9⅝	3⅝	..	Truscon Steel	800	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
			—U—					
4	1	..	Ulen & Co	100	2	2	2	2¼
51½	36	2	Underwd El Fish	200	45⅛	45	45⅛	..
60⅞	39¼	4	Union Bag & P	200	48	47	48	..
50⅞	35⅞	1.40	Union Carbide	2100	42	41¼	41¾	41
20⅛	13⅝	1	Union Oil Calif	800	16⅛	16	16	15⅞
133⅞	90	6	Union Pacific	1000	98½	97¼	98½	95½
37⅞	13⅝	..	United Air & Tr	4100	16⅜	15⅝	15½	15¾
46½	35	1.72	United Carbon	2000	42½	42	42¼	42
8⅞	3½	..	United Corp	4000	4⅛	3⅞	4	4
6	3⅛	..	United El Coal	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
77	59	2¶	United Fruit	600	72	72	72	71⅞
20⅛	14⅛	1.20	United Gas Im	600	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
13⅝	4	..	United Piece Dye	500	5	5	5	4¾
15¼	6⅛	..	US & For Sec	1100	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7½
27½	11	1	US Freight	600	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
50½	34¼	1	US Gypsum	400	41¼	40½	40¾	40½
140⅞	115	7	US Gypsum pf	10	134	134	134	..
10⅛	4⅝	..	US Hoffman M	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
64⅝	34½	..	US Indus Alco	600	39½	38¼	38¼	37⅞
11⅞	5⅛	..	US Leather	400	7¼	7	7¼	6
19¾	7½	..	US Leather A	200	10⅞	10⅜	10½	..
33	15½	.50	US Pipe & Fdry	1400	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	19
12¾	4	..	US Realty	2100	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
24	11	..	US Rubber	3100	17⅛	16½	16½	16¼
61¼	24⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	2100	38¾	37	37¼	36⅝
141	96⅝	2b	US Smelt R&M	5900	136¾	134½	134½	134½
59⅞	31⅞	..	US Steel	7100	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	33¾
99½	77	2	US Steel pf	400	81	79⅜	80	79¾

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 16	Last Aug. 15
3	⅞	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	100	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
5⅜	2	..	Utilities P&Lt A	500	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
			—V—					
31¾	14	..	Vanadium	400	18	17½	17½	17½
11⅜	4½	..	Van Raalte	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
98	54¼	7	Van Raalte pf	20	68	67	68	65
5⅝	1⅞	..	Va-Caro Chem	1700	3⅛	2⅝	3	2½
26	10	..	Va-C Chem 6%	400	17¼	15½	16½	15
79	52	3b	Vulvan Detin	130	64⅞	63½	63½	..
			—W—					
8⅝	2⅝	h	Wabash pf A	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
6⅝	2¼	..	Walworth	400	4⅛	4	4	3¾
3⅝	1¼	..	Ward Baking B	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
8¼	2¾	..	Warner Bros A	1700	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
13⅝	5½	..	Warren Bros	100	7	7	7	7
27½	15¾	.50	Wesson Oil	2700	27½	26¾	27⅜	26
68½	45	6	W Penn El pf	20	57¾	57¾	57¾	..
80	51¾	7	W Penn El 7%	10	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69
105	78¾	6	W Penn Pw 6%	50	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
2½	½	..	Westn Dairy P B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
17¼	7⅛	..	Westn Maryland	400	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9
8½	2⅝	..	Westn Pacific	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
17½	4⅝	..	Westn Pac pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
36	15⅞	.50	Westing Air Br	400	18½	18½	18½	..
66⅞	30⅞	..	Westn Union	700	36½	35¼	36⅛	34
47¼	27⅞	..	Westing Elec	4100	33¼	32¼	32¼	31¾
14	6	..	Weston El Instru	400	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
27¼	14⅞	.40	Westvaco Chlor	1000	22½	22	22	21¾
5¾	2½	..	Wilcox Oil & G	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
9	4¾	..	Wilson & Co	400	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
26⅜	12¼	..	Wilson & Co A	3900	24⅝	23¼	23⅞	23¼
84½	53	5¼g	Wilson & C pf	400	82½	81	82⅛	79
54⅛	41¼	2.40	Woolworth	1000	50¼	49⅝	49¾	49¾
31⅞	13½	..	Worthton Pump	100	16	16	16	15½
42	23⅝	..	Wor Pump B pf	100	25	25	25	..
75	16⅞	..	Wright Aero	80	46	43½	44	..
			—Y—					
22¾	13	.25b	Young Sp & W	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅝
7¼	2¾	..	Yellow Truck	400	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
33¾	12⅝	..	Youngstown	300	17⅛	16½	16½	16⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶ Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock.

U. S. Dollar Lower At $5.08⅛ to Pound

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The United States dollar slipped ¾ cent to the pound today, closing at $5.08⅛ to the pound in comparison with the overnight rate of $5.07⅜.

The exchange market was quieter and still somewhat uncertain regarding future currency development. The dollar opened at $5.07¾, then depreciated gradually as offering exceeded the demand.

The French franc was easier at 76.32 to the pound as compared with yesterday's close of 76.25.

The price of bar gold declined to 138 shillings, 1½ pense ($35.07) a fine ounce and an amount valued at £665,000 ($3,376,537.50) was purchased.

PARIS, Aug. 16 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 7 centimes on the foreign exchange market today, closing at 15.0125 francs (6.661 cents to the franc), as compared with the last previous official close that of Tuesday, of 14.9425 francs (6.695 cents).

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (AP)—The United States dollar sold today at 2.493 marks (40.116 cents to the mark) as compared with yesterday's price of 2.492 marks (40.12 cents).

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	1.02¾	1.03	1.01⅛	1.01⅜+	⅛
December	1.05½	1.05½	1.03⅞	1.03⅞+	⅛
May	1.09	1.09	1.06	1:06½	....
Corn					
September	.76¼	.76⅞	.75¼	.75¼—	⅝
December	.80	.80⅛	.78	.78⅛—	⅜
May	.83	.84¼	.82⅛	.82¼—	¾
Oats					
September	.49¾	.50⅛	.49⅛	.49⅜+	¼
December	.51½	.51⅝	.50¼	.50½—	¼
May	.54	54	.52¼	.52⅜—	¾

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.88	.86¼	.86¾—⅝	
December	.89¼	.87½	.87⅝—.01	
May	.92¾	.91⅛	.91¼—⅞	

Cotton Market Steady

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—A further advance of about 9 to 10 points in cotton today on a continuation of yesterday's buying movement was followed by reactions in a comparatively quiet market. There was no heavy or aggressive selling, but prices yielded under small offerings, and sentiment seemed to be somewhat confused by reports that suggestions for a temporary suspension of processing taxes and price pegging were not under consideration by the Agricultural Department. December contracts after selling up to 13.70 eased off to 13.60, with the mid-afternoon market quiet at about yesterday's closing quotations.

Savings Bank Insurance

For the first time in its 26 years of existence, the Massachusetts Savings Bank Insurance system surpassed all insurance companies doing business in the State in net gain in ordinary insurance, it is revealed in an analysis of 1933 insurance returns made by the Massachusetts Savings Bank Insurance League. The net gain in savings bank life insurance of 1933 over 1932 was $2,843,797, which is approximately $380,000 higher than that of its nearest competitor.

New Federal Reserve Director

In the special election by banks in group 3, just concluded to choose a class A director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Mr. Arthur Sewall, president of the Bath National Bank, Bath, Maine, has been elected to serve until Dec. 31, 1936. Group 3 is composed of member banks having a combined capital and surplus of less than $300,000.

Construction Awards

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Engineering construction awards during the current week aggregated $18,944,000, according to reports to Engineering News-Record. State and municipal awards amounted to $13,316,000, federal contracts $3,611,000 and private projects $2,015,000. The total is about 36 per cent higher than for the average week in August, 1933.

Window Glass Factory Reopens

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 16—Operations at the window glass factory of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, are being resumed during the present month. The factory has been closed since December 1931. The starting of the plant puts 400 men to work and it relieves local unemployment to a great extent.

Less Cotton Consumed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Cotton consumed during July was reported today by the Census Bureau to have totaled 359,372 bales of lint and 63,143 of linters, compared with 363,414 and 55,042 during June this year and 600,641 and 91,547 during July last year.

Continental Steel Corp. Net

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Continental Steel Corporation and subsidiaries report for the year ended June 30 net profit of $480,153 after charges and taxes, compared with net loss of $59,871 in the preceding year.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 8 higher to 2 lower.

	High	Low	Last
Jan.	80.7	80.7	79.4b
Feb.	81.1	81.1	79.5b

b bid.

Wholesale Prices Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet's weekly food index of wholesale prices rose 5 cents during the week ended Aug. 14, to $2.28, a new high level since April, 1931. The figure compares with $1.91 during the same week last year.

Middle West Utility Noteholders Plan To Sell Preferred Stock

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Charles S. Dewey, head of a committee for note holders of the Middle West Utilities Company, announced yesterday a plan to raise about $12,000,000 through the issuance to common stockholders of 240,000 shares of new 5 per cent $50 par preferred stock. Under the plan the noteholders and stockholders would acquire the company's assets.

Of any unsubscribed balance, 50 per cent will be offered to preferred stockholders and 50 per cent to the present noteholders and unsecured creditors. Purchasers would receive a bonus of four shares of new common stock with each share of new preferred.

The $12,000,000 proceeds would be used to purchase the claims and collateral now held by six secured creditors. Such claims, totaling $22,068,615, have been optioned until Dec. 1 for $11,340,000, or about 52 cents on the dollar.

The reorganized company's capitalization would include 3,000,000 shares of common stock, of which 96,000 shares would be reserved for the bonus in the offering of preferred and 2,040,000 shares would be distributed to the present noteholders and remaining unsecured creditors. It is estimated that noteholders would receive about 46 shares of the new common stock for each $1000 note held.

Holders of the present preferred stock will receive one and one-half warrants for each share held, giving the right to purchase new common stock at from $8 to $10 per share over the next 10 years. Holders of the present common will receive one warrant for each share held, giving the right to purchase new common stock on the same basis.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; communication shares rise.

Bonds: Higher; secondary issues strong.

Curb: Steady; specialties lead upturn.

Foreign Exchanges: Quiet; sterling improves.

Cotton: Quiet; local and southern selling.

Sugar: Steady; steadier spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Steady; upturns virtually canceled.

Corn: Easy; buying power waned.

Cattle: Strong to 25c higher; top $9.25.

Hogs: 30c to 40c higher; top $6.50.

Foreign

London—Quietness prevailed on the stock exchange today, but the undertone was good. Industrials were steadily supported on dividend anticipations, while gilt-edged securities were subdued. Gold-mining shares eased, but transatlantic issues held firmer. The market closed irregular.

Paris—In a slow session of the Bourse today only rentes were active, and rose slightly. The closing was steady.

Berlin—Slight gains at the start of the session marked the general improvement on the Boerse today. The closing was stagnant but sustained.

McClellan Stores

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Announcement is made of the formation of a new committee which is soliciting proxies of holders of McClellan Stores Company common stock. The organization, known as the "McClellan Stores Independent Common Stockholders' Committee," brings the number of stockholders' protective committees to four, two representing the common stock, the remainder the preferred. The committees are seeking to work out a reorganization plan for the company.

Aviation Corp. Net Loss

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Aviation Corporation (Del.) and subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $1,144,634 after charges and depreciation, compared with net profit of $321,057, or 11 cents a share, in the first half of 1933. The figures include profits made on the sale of securities in both periods.

Vanadium-Alloys Steel Co.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Vanadium-Alloys Steel Company reports net profit in the year ended June 30 of $293,279 after charges and deduction of $104,796 for loss of sale of securities. This is equal to $1.45 a share on the common stock, and compared with a net loss of $147,494 in the preceding year.

Federal Light & Traction

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Federal Light & Traction Company had net income in the 12 months ended June 30 of $960,044 after charges and subsidiary preferred dividends, compared with $1,214,475 in the previous 12 months.

Metro-Goldwyn Pictures

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Metro-Goldwyn Pictures Corp. reports for the 12 weeks ended June 7 net profit of $1,566,072 after charges compared with $330,362 in the 12 weeks ended June 8, 1933.

Late Selling In Wheat Cuts Gains

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (AP)—Late selling enlargement today attributed to eastern sources had a weakening effect on wheat prices, and practically wiped out earlier gains.

Uneasiness in various quarters was renewed about possible developments at Washington concerning proposed Administrative measures for increased governmental regulating of grain speculation. Word of beneficial rains in Argentina acted also as a late bearish influence.

Wheat closed steady unchanged to ⅝c higher, December new 1.03¾-⅞c, corn ⅞c off to ¼c up, December 78¼c; oats at ¾c decline to ¼c advance, and provisions showing 12c to 3c gain.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	13.56	13.56	13.40	13.40	—.07
December	13.69	13.70	13.54	13.55	—.05
January	13.73	13.75	13.60	13.61	—.04
March	13.86	13.87	13.72	13.72	—.06
May	13.93	13.93	13.79	13.81	—.05
July	13.98	13.98	13.85	13.85	—.06

Spots 13.50, off 10 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	7.02	7.04	7.00	7.01	+.07
December	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	+.08
January	7.02	7.03	7.00	7.01	+.08
March	7.02	7.02	7.01	7.01	+.08
May	7.01	7.02	7.00	7.01	+.09
July	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	+.08

Tone at close, steady.

Dividend Declarations

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share has been declared on the preferred stock of United States Foil Company and a dividend of 15 cents a share on the class A and class B common stocks for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

A quarterly dividend of 60 cents has been declared by United Carbon Company on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

A dividend of 20 per cent, payable on all policies expiring in October, has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company. This is American Mutual's 553d consecutive dividend of 20 per cent or more.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	Saturday	Friday	Year ago
High	99.78	99.30	99.26	99.36	99.62	75.20
Low	99.52	99.06	99.04	99.04	99.26	74.56
Last	99.62	99.24	99.10	99.08	99.44	74.91

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value.

On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 58.81 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 14 was: Receipts, $10,371,427; expenditures, $15,422,814; balance, 2,311,854,267; customs receipts for the month, $9,592,159. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $380,902,136; expenditures, $711,727,124 (including $353,565,687 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures $330,824,988; gold assets, $7,976,655,805.

United Public Utilities Bonds

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—A committee representing first lien bonds of the United Public Utilities Co., a subsidiary of United Public Service Co., has asked for deposit of a sufficient number of additional bonds to give effect to a plan of reorganization under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act. The federal court of Northern Illinois has taken charge of the company's property, the committee stated, and has tentatively declared the proposed plan fair and equitable.

International Nickel

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—The International Nickel Co. of Canada reports for the second quarter net profit of $4,963,365 compared with $5,049,275 in the preceding quarter, equal in each period to approximately 31 cents a share on the common stock after provision for preferred dividends. In the first six months net profit totaled $10,012,642 compared with $1,862,888 in the first half of 1933.

Texas Wholesale Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 16—With net sales aggregating $1,048,131,000, the 6876 wholesale establishments operating in Texas in 1933 did 3.4 per cent of the nation's wholesale business, and placed this State eighth in the list of states, it is indicated by the results of the recent census taken by the United States Department of Commerce, released from the district office.

Insolvency Index Is Lower

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet's insolvency index stood at 55.4 on Aug. 14, the lowest for any month of the year. For the month of July the index stood at 56.9, while for the whole month of August, 1933, it was at 90.3.

Columbia Gas & Electric

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Net income of the Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended June 30 totaled $12,188,854 after charges and subsidiary preferred dividends, equivalent to 47 cents on the common stock compared with $14,484,335 or 70 cents a share in the previous 12 months.

Phelps-Dodge Corp. Net

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Phelps-Dodge Corp. reports for the first six months net income of $2,067,793 after taxes and charges but before depletion, compared with a net loss of $711,166 in the first half of 1933.

Federal Housing Program Will Get Bank Coöperation

Needed Financial Assistance Seems Assured—Plan Is Workable

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—In connection with the Government's program for the repair and modernization of property, bankers have been appointed in every state to serve as liaison officers between banking institutions and organizations and the Federal Housing Administration forces, it is announced by the American Bankers Association.

These officers will facilitate coöperation on the part of bankers with the regional, state, and district directors under the better housing division of the National Emergency Council, which has charge of the promotion of the program.

"The modernization plan is considered workable and fair to both the banks and the public, and adequate safety for the banks participating in it is provided for," Robert V. Fleming, second vice-president of the American Bankers Association, says in a statement setting forth the steps his organization has taken to coöperate in it.

Mr. Fleming, who is president of the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., was designated by President F. M. Law of the association, when it was invited at the inception of the movement to participate in conferences with the National Emergency Council. Mr. Fleming gave particular assistance in working out satisfactory features relating to the insurance of loans extended for repair and modernization of existing property.

"The modernization plan will allow private lending organizations to function normally in the extension of this credit," Mr. Fleming declared, "and in addition it provides a safeguard, in lieu of collateral or indorsements, through the creation of an insurance corporation which will insure losses up to 20 per cent of the aggregate total volume of the modernizing receivables taken by each lending agency.

"In addition to returning many of the unemployed to useful and gainful occupation, this program will produce great betterments by enhancing the value of properties and increasing production in all lines and classes of materials needed in this work. It is one in which the banks will be glad to coöperate if the public can be encouraged to seek such credit.

"I feel it is highly desirable, in so far as it is consistent with sound banking, that the banks of this country coöperate with the public in making these loans when applied for and which qualify."

Appointees in New England selected by the state banking associations include:

Maine—G. Harrison Kennard, secretary of Maine Bankers' Association, Rumford; New Hampshire—Orville E. Cain, Cheshire County Savings Bank, Keene; Vermont—Luther R. Graves, First National Bank of Bennington; Massachusetts—Matthew Cushing, Massachusetts Bankers' Association, Boston; Connecticut—Robert D. Goddard, Bridgeport-City Trust Company, Bridgeport; Rhode Island—Raymond H. Trott, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans			
Stock Exch	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	1¼%	1¼%	1¾%
Bar silver	49¾c	49¾c	33¼c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	1
5-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	@1¼

Bankers Acceptance Market

60 to 90 days	⅜@¼	⅜@¼	⅜@½
4 months	½@⅜	¾@⅝	⅞@¾
6 months	¾@⅝	⅞@⅝	1⅛@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅞@1⅛	⅝@⅝	⅞@¼
3 mos bills	1⅛@1	⅝@1⅛	½
Bar silver	21⅝d	21¾d	18⅛d
Bar gold	138s 1½d	138s 4d	122s 6d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	London	2
New York	1½	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3½	Paris	3
St. Louis	2½	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2	Rome	3
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5½
Athens	4	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling			
Demand	$5.07¾	$5.07¼	$8.2397
Cables	5.08	5.07¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0666	.0666	.0663
Belgium—beiga	.2371	.2375	.2354
Switz'l'd—franc	.3297	.3300	.3267
Italy—lira	.0867	.0867	.0891
Germany—mark	.3949	.3950	.4033
Holland—florin	.6849	.6850	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2630	.2620	.4537
Norway—krone	.2552	.2554	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2269	.2270	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1380	.1380	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0096	.0096	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1925	.1925	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0420	.0420	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0226	.0226	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.3010	.3010	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1920	.1920	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0465	.0465	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0102	.0102	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0232	.0232	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3913	.3925	*
Shanghai—dol	.3544	.3538	*
India—rupee	.3827	.3820	.6180
Japan—yen	.3013	.3015	.8440
Java—florin	.6890	.6890	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.8000
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5975	.5988	.9613
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3386	.3390	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0841	.0846	.2025
Chile—peso	.1040	.1030	.2030
Peru—sol	.2330	.2330	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8150	.8200	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.02251	.0243	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2795	.2795	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Changhai.

Commerce and Finance

Black to Be Liaison Officer Between Banks and Government

Business and Industry

Eugene R. Black Resigns as Head Of Reserve Board

Returns to Old Position at Atlanta—Will Be Liaison Officer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Eugene R. Black resigned yesterday as governor of the Federal Reserve Board and assumed the job of interpreter between the nation's banks and its Government.

His resignation was accepted by President Roosevelt with the statement that "I am glad you are undertaking a new and important task."

"You can do much good by presenting the recovery program to the nation's reserve banks, commercial banks and other financial institutions," the President said in a letter to Black, "by acquainting them with the successive steps taken by the Administration which have resulted in the present prosperous condition of these institutions and which make possible their coöperation with the Administration in its program of complete business rehabilitation."

Act as Spokesman

In addition to resuming his post as governor of the Atlanta Reserve Bank, Black will attempt to muster the strength of the financial system behind the movement for industrial recovery. At the same time he will act as a spokesman of the banks to Congress, the Administration and the people.

Black's place is not an official one, he told reporters, and he will draw no salary. He presented the idea to President Roosevelt a year ago, and has been developing it since.

The fact that Black, whose financial ideas have not always squared exactly with the Administration's, will assume the duties of a two-way spokesman was taken in some quarters to indicate he had received assurance that radical monetary experiments were not in prospect.

Mr. Black has been known as a conservative. In some quarters there was a tendency to interpret the move as meaning that he had received assurances that no radical monetary experiments were in sight. Black said he had suggested the liaison idea to Mr. Roosevelt a year ago.

The problem of increasing the flow of private capital is considered a paramount one. There has been some criticism that bankers were hampering recovery by reluctance to lend money. On the other hand there have been suggestions that the Administration could best stimulate loans by bolstering confidence.

Among those mentioned as possible successors are B. A. McKinney, governor of the Dallas Reserve Bank; Marriner S. Eccles, special assistant to Secretary Morgenthau; former Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, and Tom K. Smith, St. Louis banker.

Railroads to Ask For an Increase In Freight Rates

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Basing their plea on wage increases and the increasing cost of materials, the railroads soon will ask for an increase in freight rates on many classes of commodities. A petition is to be presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Farm products, the subject of special treatment for several years, probably will not be affected by the petition.

Railroad attorneys declined to discuss the plea although acknowledging it soon will be filed.

In 1931, although denied a general increase, the railroads were permitted to place surcharges on certain commodities. These were in effect until last September.

The new appeal will include a long line of commodities. It may follow in the main the list on which surcharges were allowed two years ago. This list includes bituminous and anthracite coal, coke, iron ore, copper and concentrates except a few exceptions for local situations, lead ore and concentrates, zinc ore and concentrates, sand and gravel, stone, forest products of all kids, pig iron, scrap iron, phosphate rock, crude petroleum, cotton seed meal and cake, citrus fruits, vegetables, rosin, turpentine, gasoline and other fuel oils, brick, fertilizers and many other products.

U. S. Holders of Brazilian Bonds Paid $4,000,000

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 16 (By U. P.)—Payments to United States holders of Brazilian bonds under the Aranha partial payment scheme have been almost $4,000,000, it was officially stated here. Figures presented by the financial study commission show sterling remittances were £889,751.

Reviewing the foreign debt situation, President Getulio Vargas said that a few years ago cities and states were ignorant of their own financial position, and the Federal Government possessed less than 40 per cent of the texts for various loans.

"The Provisional Government in three years obtained information and did what 100 years had been unable to accomplish," he said.

The scheme for partial resumption of service was initiated in April, 1934.

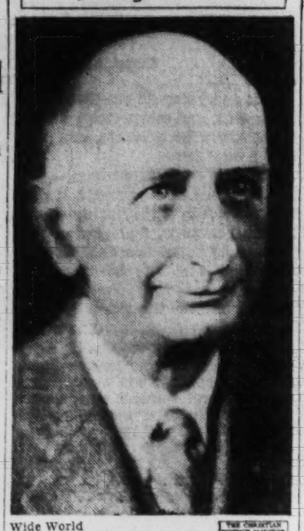
U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Rise During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Aug. 11, totaled 4,081,280 bushels, as compared with 3,161,307 bushels in the previous week and 2,836,832 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 19,124,704 bushels, as compared with 18,413,150 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Resigns Post



Wide World

Eugene R. Black
Resumes Position as Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

Nation's Food Supply Generally Not Below Five-Year Average

WASHINGTON, Aug 16 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture today told the story of the nation's food supply on Aug. 1 in figures. They showed that the food available is, in most cases, not materially below averages of past years.

The figures compare (three ciphers omitted):

Commodity in storage—	Five Year	Average— 1933	1934
Meats, lbs.	845,500	926,300	785,100
Poultry meats, lbs.	39,500	45,000	44,800
Lard, lbs.	157,000	219,000	210,000
Eggs, cases	12,100	12,600	12,400
Dairy products (whole milk equivalents in pounds)	4,648,000	4,536,000	3,958,000
Frozen and preserved fruits, lbs.	82,100	69,300	76,000

Production anticipated plus the carryover:

Wheat, bushels	1,111,000	921,000	781,000
Rice, bushels	45,400	40,900	40,000
Fresh fruits, tons	11,800	10,900	10,200
Vegetables, tons	8,050	6,590	8,160
Potatoes, bushels	366,000	320,000	327,000
Sweet potatoes, bushels	62,400	65,100	63,100
Dry edible beans, 100-pound bgs	13,617	13,530	11,529
Dried fruits, tons	673	640	641
Canned fruits, cases	43,100	41,200	42,100
Canned vegetables, cases	68,400	55,000	63,600

Coöperative Plants Produce 36.7 P. C. Of Creamery Butter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—An increase in the output of creamery butter by farmers' coöperative associations has been shown each year since 1926, according to estimates by the coöperative division, Farm Credit Administration, based on reports from approximately 1500 associations. Of the total production of creamery butter, the percentage produced in coöperative plants has risen from 34.3 per cent in 1926 to 36.7 per cent in 1933.

"This percentage gain," in the opinion of T. G. Stitts, in charge of dairying, "is very significant. It was brought about not by an increase in the number of coöperative creameries but by an increase in the average volume handled by the coöperatives reporting."

In 1926 the estimated output of 1480 associations that reported the making of butter was 497,961,000 pounds. By 1932 production had risen to 608,569,000 pounds, according to reports from 1484 associations. The 1933 output, as reported by 1486 associations, was 636,705,000 pounds, an increase of more than 28,000,000 pounds over the previous year.

So. Dakota Herds Not To Be Cut Below Normal Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKINGS, S. D., Aug. 16 — Herds of cattle in South Dakota will not be reduced below farmers' needs by the emergency buying program now being carried out on a larger scale in this State than any other in the Union, it is announced here.

Mr. A. M. Eberle, state drought relief director, says it may be necessary to buy 500,000 head before the federal program is completed. There will be as many cattle left on South Dakota farms as during normal times, because during the past two years breeding had greatly increased due to the promise of high prices.

Figures as of Jan. 1, 1934, show there were 2,214,000 cattle in South Dakota. Subtracting the anticipated 500,000 head from that would leave a figure which is larger than the average totals for the years 1927-28-29. Cattle left after the emergency program is finished will be of superior quality, Mr. Eberle points out.

The federal emergency cattle buying program in South Dakota was aided by a grant of $7,500,000, over half of which has been used, it is believed.

Cotton Carryover Totals 7,745,509 Bales of Lint

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The supply of cotton carried over from the last cotton year, which ended July 31, to be added to this year's short crop, was reported today by the census bureau to have totaled 7,745,509 bales of lint and 644,211 bales of linters.

The Government's forecast of cotton production this year, as indicated by Aug. 1 conditions, is 9,195,000 bales, which would give an approximate total supply of 17,384,720 bales for the 1934-35 year.

The carryover a year ago was 8,170,133 bales of lint and 438,425 bales of linters. Two years ago it was 9,677,754 bales of lint and 622,771 bales of linters.

Price Rise Due To Supply And Demand Factors

Artificial Influences Regarded Secondary—Inflation Fears Quiescent

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Despite all the recent furore about inflation in the speculative commodity markets, the advance which has carried several staples to the highest levels in three or four years appears to have been based on old-fashioned demand and supply factors.

Artificial influences such as control measures have played their part, but any general advance such as might be expected to arise from distrust of the purchasing power of money has not been evident in the last three months.

A large part of the advance in the more sensitive commodity price indices may be attributed largely to the effects of the drought. Of the 15 sensitive staples used in Moody's daily index, the outstanding gains since May 1 have occurred in corn, wheat and hogs.

Next is cotton, and this staple is yielding the smallest crop this year since 1921, due to a combination of adverse weather and crop restriction.

The fifth biggest rise, however, comes not as result of a cut in the supply, but an increase in demand. This occurred in silver, and is traced to the Treasury's silver-purchase program.

Raw sugar is the sixth commodity to show a striking gain, and this is in good part attributed to the controls set up under the Costigan-Jones act, signed last May, as well as reduced supplies.

Of the remaining nine staples used in this index, six have declined since May 1, and only three have advanced. Most of the changes in this group of nine are moderate. A sharp decline, however, has occurred in hides, and this like the sharpest gains mentioned above, results from the drought.

Economists Think Annuities Best Investment for Future

Survey Conducted by Dr. Warren M. Persons Shows Experts Favor Life Insurance Annuities for Average Person—Monetary Stabilization Favored

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Annuities offer the safest form of economic security for the future, under a stable monetary policy, is the opinion of leading economists, according to Dr. Warren M. Persons, former professor of economics at Harvard, who has just made public the results of an extensive survey among American economists.

The survey was undertaken in an effort to gather sound advice for the average American who has been bewildered and doubtful as to the permanency of the value of anything.

"How and where can I set aside a nest egg that will be waiting safely for me in the future?" Everyone who still has surplus earnings or savings is asking this question today, according to the survey.

In addition to a question regarding the safest means, under a stable monetary system, of obtaining economic security for the future, Dr. Persons asked a group of economists the following questions: (1) Would not some form of government-regulated lottery or betting tend to satisfy a human craving for great gains from small expenditures and reduce undesirable gambling on the stock exchanges? (2) Is it not desirable at the present time to adopt policies looking to monetary stabilization as a leading factor in the stabilization of investments and annuities?

Favor Stabilization Now

The economists contributing as a group favored a policy of immediate monetary stabilization; the majority opposed any form of government lottery, such as was recently proposed in Washington, Dr. Persons' survey indicated. A substantial number, however, urged the establishment of a government lottery to wipe out "bootleg gambling."

Among the more than one hundred leaders of economic thought who commented on these various issues are: Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Charles A. Beard, author of "The Rise of American Civilization"; Dr. Carl J. Friedrich Jr., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. Davis R. Dewey, managing editor, American Economic Review.

Following are typical answers to Dr. Persons' question regarding economic security for the future:

Prof. Raymond T. Bye, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penna., said: "I believe that life insurance and annuities are the safest and wisest forms of investment for the average person."

Joseph Jastrow, author of numerous books on economics and psychology, said, in part: "I believe the provision for annuities should be vastly extended and made an integral portion for the entire program for savings, both in industrial corporations, and by way of institutions created for the purpose."

Prof. Marcus Whitman, University of Alabama, cited the experience of his friends and acquaintances of means who possessed ". . . the reputation of being capable investors, . . . yet every one received a serious setback." He continued, . . . "it was impossible for them as individuals to develop adequate facilities for investigation, or to acquire a background of experience sufficiently broad to reveal the majority of possible investment pitfalls. However, our leading insurance and annuity companies have had decades of experience with thorough first-hand investigation of investment problems. . . . If the individuals to whom I referred had invested parts of their funds in annuities, they would be receiving regular incomes today. . ."

Opinions on Lottery

The great majority of the economists were in favor of immediate monetary stabilization. The statement of Dean R. P. Brooks, school of commerce, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., is typical. He said, "I feel sure that monetary stabilization is the most important of all the problems the country is now facing. I think the refusal of investors to make long commitments is due to their fear about the future of our money."

The lottery question elicited varied and emphatic answers. A minority of the economists argued strongly for some form of government lottery; some thought that, since undercover gambling goes on and is conducted by irresponsible persons, it is best to recognize the fact and establish a lottery under government auspices. Others said a lottery would not reduce gambling on the stock market, and would encourage gambling elsewhere.

Among those who thought a lottery would only whet the gambling instinct is Edward A. Filene, president, William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, Mass. He wrote: "Naturally, it would be true that government regulated lottery or betting would satisfy the gambling instincts of some of our people. But my experience with and study of government regulated lottery and betting in Europe has made me believe that without a doubt the general effect of such betting is to nourish the gambling instinct and stand directly in the way of the basic progress of civilization. . ."

The World's Business

The House of Mitsui

JAPANESE residents in the United States have a very pleasant custom of sending their friends some token of remembrance when they are transferred home. I have just been the recipient of one such favor. My Japanese friend is in the employ of the great firm of Mitsui, which he has represented in the United States for many years. Now he is going back to Japan, and, in informing me of his impending return, he encloses a handsome brochure called "The House of Mitsui: A Record of Three Centuries."

A firm which calls itself a house is endowing itself with the attributes of familism. There is the house of Rothschild. The movies have recently made the entire world familiar with the story of this famous banking family. The sons of the founding genius of the Rothschilds moved to separate countries and started their own concerns which were bound together in both a family and a business tie. In the United States the banking firm of Morgan and Company is called a house. One is not long in its historic office at 23 Wall Street without hearing some partner or employer say "This house." But the Morgans have not been as prolific as the Rothschilds used to be, at least in respect of sons. Even if there were many Morgans, the development might not have taken this course, because the Morgans are not Oriental, and it would appear as if familism could thrive only among people with an Oriental background.

The West has no conception of the strength of the family tie in the East. In China familism takes the place of individualism. That is, the individual works for the family, which is the core of society. In turn he derives sustenance from it. In many cases the family marks the frontier of loyalty. That is why it is so difficult to make the Chinese state-conscious. Outside the family the Chinese does not feel the same sense of responsibility toward his fellows as the Westerner does. Japan has grown differently. Like China, the family lies at the foundation of society in that the individual wish is subservient to family necessity, but, unlike China, Japan has been able to make familism coexist with patriotism.

Mitsui is the most outstanding trading family in Japan. It is an empire in itself. The nearest counterpart to it is the old trading companies like the East India Company, which operated under special charters from the British crown. Mitsui is a trader, shipper, and banker all rolled in one. In 1930, according to an old clipping, it handled through its 11 collateral organizations no less than 19 per cent of Japan's import trade and 23 per cent of its export trade. There are not many articles of merchandise that some Mitsui enterprise does not grow, mine or buy or sell, ship or otherwise handle, or finance.

The founding genius of the house of Mitsui was Hachirobei Mitsui. Hachirobei had been blessed with a wise father, who, foreseeing that Japan was entering upon a period of peace, had abandoned the profession of arms for commerce. Thus Hachirobei came by his commercial bent as much by heredity as by natural talent. He started his own career as a private banker in the provinces. Then, at the age of 52, he moved to Kyoto, and later to Yedo, or modern Tokyo, and started an entirely new business, a dry goods store. The Mitsuis trace their fortunes from this date, which was 1673, when Japan was still in the feudal era. With the aid of his six sons and countless innovations, the Mitsui shop prospered mightily, and in 1904, when the Mitsuis divested themselves of their retail business, it was known as the largest department store east of Suez.

The first innovation that attracted custom to the Mitsui store was blazoned on the shingle that the provincial banker hung out of his Kyoto shop. It read "Cash payments and a single price." Both were revolutionary. In those days retail business, at least in the articles in which Mitsui dealt, was conducted by means of long accounts. The trade had to bear the burden of interest on unpaid bills and of bad debts. By demanding cash, Mitsui was able to sell cheaper than his competitors. The single price idea was a direct assault on the bargaining which makes shopping in the Orient a battle of wits, not to say almost a full-time occupation. Evidently both devices caught on, for the brochure before me says "business flowed into the Mitsui establishment."

1. The members of the House should deal with one another in close friendship and with kindness. Beware that contentions among the kin would in the end ruin the entire House.
2. Do not needlessly increase the number of families of the House. Everything has its limits. Know that overexpansion, which you may covet, will beget confusion and trouble.
3. Thrift enriches the House, while luxury ruins a man. Practice the former but avoid the latter. Thus lay a lasting foundation for the prosperity and perpetuation of our House.
4. In making marriage, incurring debts or underwriting others's debts, act always according to the advice of the Council of the Family.
5. Set aside a certain part of the annual income and divide it among the members of the House according to their portions.
6. The life work of a man lasts as long as he lives. Therefore, do not, without reason, seek the luxury and ease of retirement.
7. Cause to be sent for auditng to the main office the financial reports from all branch houses; organize your finance and prevent distintegration.
8. The essential of a business enterprise is to employ men of great abilities and take advantage of their special talents. Replace those who are aged and decrepit with young men of promise.
9. Unless one concentrates, one fails. Our House has its own enterprises, which are ample to provide for any man's life. Never touch another business.
10. He who does not know, cannot lead. Make your sons begin with the mean tasks of the apprentice, and, when they have gradually learned the secrets of the business, let them take a post in the branch houses to practice their knowledge.
11. Sound judgment is essential in all things, especially in business enterprises. Know that a small sacrifice today is preferable to a great loss tomorrow.
12. The members of the House should practice mutual caution and counsel, lest they should blunder. If there be among you any evildoer, deal with him accordingly at the Council of the Family.
13. You who have been born in the land of the gods, worship your gods, revere your Emperor, love your country, and do your duty as subjects.

From this document one can learn more about the spirit in which modern Japan has developed since she threw off the habiliments of feudalism in 1868 than from a historical tome. In this national renovation, as the Japanese themselves call it, the house of Mitsui has played a notable part.

H. B. E.

Sponsors Trusts Of $50,000,000 Assets

Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., distributors of Massachusetts Investors Trust, has purchased all of the outstanding stock of American Trustee Share Corporation, distributor of Supervised Shares, Inc., and Diversified Trustee Shares.

By this acquisition, Massachusetts Distributors, Inc. becomes one of the largest factors in the trust field, sponsoring trusts with assets aggregating about $50,000,000. Distribution of the trusts—Massachusetts Investors Trust, Supervised Shares, Inc. and Diversified Trustee Shares—will be continued nationally through more than 500 dealers.

Henry B. Sawyer, who has been president of Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., has been elected chairman of the board of directors, and Mahlon E. Traylor, president of American Trustee Share Corporation, has been elected president of Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.

Increase Emergency Loan Limit for Grain Farmers

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Where additional advances are made to farmers in the drought area for the purchase of winter seed, wheat, rye or barley, or for summer fallowing, or both, the maximum advance will be $400, W. Forbes Morgan, Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, said yesterday. In no case may the new loan including all previous advances from the 1934 emergency crop loan fund exceed $750.

This action follows the President's approval of Gov. W. I. Myer's recommendation that the loan limit be increased. Previously the total loan limit to an individual borrower was $400.

The crop loans for summer fallowing or for the purchase of seed wheat will continue to be made until September 15.

The increased loan limit applies in both the primary and secondary drought areas, which now include a part of Wisconsin, all of the Dakotas, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska Iowa, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, and parts of every other state west of the Mississippi except Louisiana and Washington.

Germany's Baltic Trade Taken Over By Great Britain

British Trade Aided by Pound Devaluation and Ability to Lend

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Now that Germany's export trade has shrunk so disastrously, the Government is exploring all the possibilities of regaining lost ground. In this connection, Germany's trade with the seven countries which border on the Baltic, 'Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, is being discussed. Although both Poland and Russia belong geographically to the Baltic group, most of their trade is done by land routes.

Until the world economic crisis of 1931, Germany's Baltic trade was considerable, but 1932 and 1933 brought a tremendous decline in volume of both imports and exports. A comparison of the following figures reveals heavy decreases during the past two years.

Germany's Baltic Trade

Imports	1929	1932	1933
Denmark	370,500	122,000	104,400
Norway	143,300	51,700	72,900
Sweden	350,300	95,100	102,600
Finland	115,900	26,200	37,200
Esthonia	32,500	13,300	8,400
Latvia	70,200	20,500	17,500
Lithuania	68,900	26,900	22,100
Exports	**1929**	**1932**	**1933**
Denmark	483,300	164,700	144,700
Norway	226,600	100,200	85,000
Sweden	475,700	228,100	191,400
Finland	188,200	45,400	44,200
Esthonia	41,100	10,800	7,100
Latvia	94,700	21,400	17,200
Lithuania	56,000	25,800	19,700

Pound Devaluation Factor

One of the main reasons for the decline in Germany's Baltic trade was the 1931 devaluation of the English pound, and the fact that the three great Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden joined the sterling block too. Germany, with her artificially fixed high currency, could not hope to compete with British trade. Not only has England captured the Scandinavian trade, but through her ability to float loans and invest capital, she has been able to increase her trade with the smaller Baltic countries, as well as with Poland.

The fact, too, that Norway, Sweden and Finland, and Denmark, the former three countries through their paper imports, and the latter through her butter, are all closely bound with the economic life of the British Empire, removes them from any too close economic union with Germany. Norway, too, supplies enormous amounts of fish to the Latin countries and to Africa, which means a corresponding export trade from those countries.

Battle in Finished Goods

Most of Germany's exports to the Scandinavian countries in the past were manufactured articles, and it is precisely in this field where England has been able to offer serious competition.

Although British competition is thus revealed as largely responsible for this situation, the new conditions which have been brought about between the three Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, in which there is a closer economic interchange of trade, also helps to shut out German trade.

In the eastern basis of the Baltic, where the smaller agricultural countries need manufactured articles, the internal agricultural crisis has lowered the demand for German goods. German trade with Finland remains good. But here again she faces Britain's competition.

It remains to be seen whether Germany can produce manufactured articles cheaper than England. Owing to her close proximity to the eastern Baltic states she need not charge so much freightage.

Bank Clearings Have Drop of 5.9 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Bank clearings in the principal cities of the United States during the week ended Aug. 15, totaled $4,241,292,000, a drop of 5.9 per cent from the $4,506,288,000 in the like week last year, according to reports to Dun & Bradstreet.

Clearings in New York City were $2,774,234 compared with $3,160,751, a decline of 12.4 per cent.

Of the 21 outside leading cities, the agency reported higher clearings at 16, including Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Atlanta, Richmond and Dallas.

Further Rise in Food Index for Aug. 14 Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—A further jump of 5 cents in the Dun & Bradstreet weekly food index fulfilled predictions of rising food costs. This advance brought the index for Aug. 14 to $2.28, a new high level since April 16, 1931, and a total increase of .10 cents, or 4.6 per cent, in the past two weeks.

Compared with the $1.91 number ruling at this time last year, the current index shows a rise of 19.3 per cent. Of the 31 items included, 17 were quoted higher than in the preceding week, while only 4 were lower.

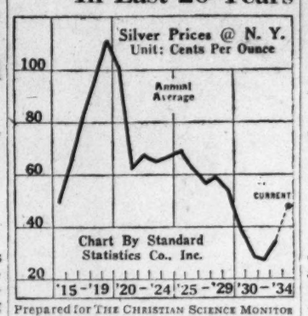
Steel Operations Now Lowest in Over a Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—The decline in steel operations this week of 3.5 points to 22.3 per cent of capacity, announced yesterday by the American Iron & Steel Institute, brings the production rate to the lowest level in more than a year. Operations, however, are still above the low record for the depression registered in August, 1932, when the rate for the month averaged 14.5 per cent of capacity.

The decline in activity from last week is said to be largely accounted for by shut-downs of a fortnight in two important plants at Pittsburgh and in the Mahoning Valley.

Silver Price Trend In Last 20 Years



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE price of silver in New York is traced above for the last 20 years. The sharp and continuous rise from 1914 to 1919 was entirely canceled in the next decade, the price dropping precipitously from around $1.10 an ounce to just above 60 cents and later sliding down to below 30 cents.

From there it recovered to above 49 cents, just before the metal was "nationalized."

1131 Banks Pledge Government to Make Loans for Housing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Government's campaign to stimulate home repairing strode forward today with the pledges of 1131 banks throughout the country to coöperate by making loans for such improvements.

The banks which the Federal Housing Administration announced had signed contracts to make insured "character loans" of from $100 to $2000 for property repairs have aggregate financial resources of $8,131,980,000. Situated in 46 states and the District of Columbia, they serve a population of 87,347,304.

The new housing set-up expects many more financial institutions to join in the movement, and hopes home owners will take advantage of the opportunity. It seeks to stimulate business and employment.

Michael J. McDonough, president of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, told the 1,500,000 members of his craft that if the housing program goes "over the top," it will mean "reasonably steady employment for years to come." Eighty per cent of the building workers now have no jobs, he said in a statement.

Arizona and Idaho were the only states not included on the initial list of coöperating banks. New York topped the column with more than 200 banks that have signed contracts —22 of them in New York City alone.

Stocks of Clothing Wool June 30 Equal 168,716,000 Pounds

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Dealers, top makers and manufacturers held a total of 168,716,000 pounds of aggregate combing and clothing wool stocks as of June 30, it was disclosed yesterday in a report issued by the Commerce Department, Bureau of Census.

The bureau announced that the report resumed the quarterly collection of statistics on wool which was discontinued in 1930. The report made possible through coöperation with the code authorities of the wool textile industry and the national wool trade.

Of the total wool held on June 30 dealers had 110,753,000 pounds and top makers and manufacturers 57,963,000 pounds. Domestic wool accounted for 140,754,000 pounds of the total and foreign wool 27,962,000 pounds.

Total holdings were divided into the following classes: Fine, 60,459,000 pounds; one-half blood, 28,737,000 pounds; ⅜ blood, 31,591,000; one-fourth blood, 26,126,000 pounds; low one-fourth blood, 6,732,000 pounds; common 927,000 pounds; braid, 849,000 pounds; and Lincoln 13,295,000 pounds.

Dealers held 97,869,000 pounds of domestic wool and 12,884,000 pounds of foreign wool. Top makers and manufacturers had on hand 42,885,000 pounds of domestic wool and 15,078,000 pounds of foreign wool.

The Census Bureau said the statistics were based on reports from 294 dealers, commission houses and pullers and on reports from 20 top makers and 396 manufacturers.

Textile Industry Is Now Trying To Help Stockholder

Cotton Men Show Profits Are Out of Proportion to Total Investment

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The cotton textile industry, having shortened the hours and raised the wages of its workers, is trying to figure out some way to do something for its stockholders—referred to recently by George A. Sloan, chairman of the Cotton Textile Code Authority, as "still the forgotten man."

Less Than Average Profits

In an effort to devise means of making the industry more profitable, textile leaders have been gathering statistics which they believe indicate that the profits—when there are any—of a cotton mill are far out of proportion to the total investment involved.

In 1933, it is estimated, the industry showed a profit of approximately $79,000,000. The total investment, however, is estimated at slightly over $1,000,000,000, in contrast, the manufacturers point to the earnings of single companies which were far greater over a period of years.

For the six years ended in 1932, the cotton statisticians estimate that U. S. Steel averaged $83,783,000 earnings annually, General Motors $168,129,000 and American Telephone and Telegraph, $179,597,000.

The cotton textile industry, with a profit of $79,000,000 estimated for 1933, comprises more than 1000 companies, converting 6,000,000 bales of cotton into yarn or cloth each year, employing some 450,000 employees and maintaining an annual pay roll of $350,000,000.

Five-Year Record

The record of the industry during the five years from 1926 to 1930 shows an annual loss of $2,781,000. In 1926 there was a loss of $30,800,000; in 1927 a profit of $75,800,000; in 1928 a profit of $10,581,000; in 1929 a profit of $22,017,000 and in 1930 a loss of $90,506,861.

Cully A. Cobb of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was quoted recently as saying that the processing tax had increased the farmers returns in 1933 by $360,000,000 over 1932.

Business Failures At Lowest Level in Month

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—The business failures report of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Aug. 9 was featured by a drop to the lowest level in over a month.

The total reported was 209, compared with 220 in the week preceding, and 349 for the like period of 1933.

Retail failures fell to 115, from 128 a week earlier, and a decline of 1 default was registered for the manufacturing group. An increase of 3 insolvencies was recorded for wholesalers, while the other commercial classification showed no change.

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The Young Folks' Page

Riverwood Farm

A Pioneer Story of the Middle West

By Alta Halverson Seymour

CHAPTER VI

LUCY gave one despairing glance at the grammar, and then looked anxiously at her father, hoping she could explain the afternoon's events so that he would view them favorably. But his voice sounded to her very stern, though in reality it was amazement that gave it sharpness as he said, "A Latin grammar! Lucy, where did it come from?"

"Well," Lucy blurted it all out in one breath, "I was going across the river to get plums, and I slipped on the stones, and fell in, and Herr Finke rescued me, and he and his sister gave me some baskets of plums and let me take that grammar. And they will teach me Latin and Greek and German and—" She broke off, her heart beating fast, for everyone in the room was staring at her in horrified amazement, and even William, her usual ally, gave her no support.

"Why, Lucy!" gasped Polly. "Did you really go there? How did you dare?"

"I didn't intend to go there," said Lucy honestly. "But I'd dare to go again, all right," she added stoutly "They're nice folks, even if they are different from most of us." Her voice was eager as she defended her new friends.

But her father broke in brusquely. "You are not to go there again, Lucy. We must certainly take the judgment of our neighbors in this matter, and they are all agreed that the Finkes are queer characters, to put it mildly."

"But, Father," pleaded Lucy, "you'd like him. He's an inventor, you know, like you."

"An inventor, perhaps, but not like me, I hope," said her father grimly. "When I start working on horseless carriages, Lucy, I give the neighbors leave to call me queer, too. And in the meantime, you will make no more trips across the river."

The Grammar's Fate

"Not even to return the grammar?" asked Lucy faintly.

"I'll see that they get the grammar back, and the baskets," said the father decidedly.

"Can we keep the plums?" Davy wanted to make sure of that, at least.

"Did you help gather them, Lucy?" asked her mother, sorry for the girl and yet feeling sure that her husband's view was right.

Lucy nodded, too miserable to speak.

"I see no reason why we shouldn't keep those," said Mrs. Thompson, after a moment's consideration. "We'll return some pots of jam in the baskets. And now," she went on briskly. "We aren't going to let this spoil our evening. There's a lot of planning to be done if that Harvest Festival is to be a success."

Fond as Lucy was of all sorts of festivities, it was hard to settle down to planning with her usual enthusiasm. What would the Finkes think of her when she didn't come back? Would they think that she, too, was unwilling to be friends with them? And after all their kindness!

Father was away for a time the next evening, and she knew that he had taken the books and the baskets back. She longed to know the details of that visit. If the Finkes greeted him with the simple friendliness they had shown to her, he couldn't help liking them. But she remembered the grim set of Herr Finke's mouth when he spoke of the ignorance of the neighbors; the indignation in Fraulein Finke's face. How could she expect them to welcome her father cordially when he came to them declining their offers of help and friendship? His face was grave and determined when he returned, but he gave Lucy no word of what had passed.

It was fortunate for her that the preparations for the Harvest Festival took so much of her time during the next few weeks. Everyone would bring food supplies, but the whole place must be in apple-pie order. And she must get out her Sanders' Speller and study for that spelling bee. She had promised, too, to "speak a piece," and she must practice that over and over.

Lucy and Celia dressed carefully for the Harvest Festival. It was their first introduction to some of their neighbors, and they were anxious to make a good impression. Celia put on her blue dress of sprigged muslin and Lucy looked at her proudly. There wouldn't be another girl there as pretty as her blue-eyed sister, she felt sure. Lucy's own dress was not so dainty, for her more active habits made her mother feel that a stouter material would be more suitable. But the gown of brown and white checked gingham became her well, with its full skirt and its white frill at the throat, and her brown eyes sparkled as she clasped around her neck her great treasure, a beautiful string of yellow beads.

Long before noon the ox-carts began creaking into the clearing. Half a dozen families gathered there, the children scattering through the woods and meadows to play, the older girls busying themselves in unpacking the baskets and setting out the hearty fare on the long home-made tables. Pots of baked beans, whole hams baked to a turn, huge crusty loaves of fresh bread, jars of newly-churned butter, plum pies and apple pies, and cakes of feathery lightness were produced. The women, proud of their cookery, were very willing to display their products to their neighbors, and even more ready to praise the handiwork of the others. Celia's jam-roll was so much admired by everyone that Lucy began to wish that she herself had something approaching Celia's patience and skill when it came to cooking.

But her eyes sparkled when, after the hearty dinner, Mr. Baldwin announced that it was time for the spell-down. She didn't make much of a showing as a cook, she knew that, but she was sure she could do the family credit in a spelling match.

There were some good spellers in the group, for spelling was considered a high art, and even though the little community had no school as yet, all the older children had had some schooling before they came out to the pioneer country. The smaller ones, however, showed such a sad lack of training that Mr. Baldwin looked troubled as he turned back the leaves to find easy words.

Mr. Baldwin's Plan

In the end, Alec Baldwin and Lucy were the only ones left standing, and at last Mr. Baldwin threw down the book and announced it a tie. The two shook hands and sat down well pleased, and then Mr. Baldwin closed the book and spoke briskly. "Neighbors, I've just thought of something that I want to discuss with you. It's something we are all concerned over, and this afternoon's spelling has reminded me of it forcibly. These little folks of ours need a school."

Everyone nodded in somewhat troubled assent. A school was needed, no doubt of that, but where would the money come from to hire a teacher and provide a schoolroom? And where could they find a teacher, even if they had the money?

"The big ones need a school, too, but they can read and write and figure and spell, at any rate. It's the little ones who need it most. Now I was wondering if we couldn't get Lucy here to teach the little ones, if we could provide a place. She's shown us she can spell, and I know she's a good scholar. She's gone farther in school than anyone here, I believe."

Lucy looked at him in amazement and tried not to laugh. The idea of herself—her own undignified self—as a teacher was funny. But none of the neighbors seemed to consider it a joke, though Charlie flashed Alec a comical glance and Davy grinned broadly.

"We could each pay a little something—perhaps a dollar a month for each family," said Mr. Baldwin. "What would you think of that, Lucy?"

Five dollars a month of her own! It was almost more than Lucy could imagine. She could put that away toward those longed-for college days. She glanced at her father, and at his slight nod, she gave Mr Baldwin a modest, "yes."

"I will donate ground for a schoolhouse," said Mr. Thompson. "We can get together and put up a log building right by the road. Right now there'll be about a dozen scholars, I suppose, but we'll allow room for the school to grow."

Happy Days of Preparation

Lucy sang to herself those days as she got out old school books and made a careful list of necessary supplies. She longed for competent advice and wished very much that she could go down the river and talk over her project with her new friends. Fraulein had been a teacher herself—she could give Lucy so much help. But that was forbidden; so Lucy, with a good many qualms, drew up plans of her own. This was a task exactly to her liking. If only she could do it!

Father seemed pleased and even proud of her. He might not approve of higher education for girls, but he did approve of a thorough knowledge of fundamentals for everyone, and Lucy was glad to hear him give Davy strict directions to mind his sister, and to help her in every way he could to keep order. She only hoped he wouldn't forget!

Lucy loved the little square schoolroom with its smell of fresh logs, its little square windows, its benches and tables, and its little shelf of books which she proudly called the "library" and which consisted of precious volumes loaned from each home, and circulated from the school to all the families.

As she walked down the little path to the school with Davy and Rosemary one morning in October, she stopped for a moment to sniff the pleasant autumn air. "Indian summer," she said musingly. "I wonder why they call it that."

"Maybe it's because the Indians come visiting then," ventured Rosemary. "We've had lots of other visitors, but no Indians."

"Wish they'd come," said Davy. "Jerry's seen Curly Bear around lately. He says he's kind of fierce," he added impressively, and Rosemary's eyes opened wide.

"Well, they're not likely to come," said Lucy, wondering uneasily if they would think of visiting a school, and hoping that they would put off their visit for a time, at any rate, for her father and older brothers were busy these days helping Mr. Baldwin in return for neighborly services.

She was too fully occupied, however, to spend much time dwelling on unpleasant possibilities, and as she went through the usual routine, she quite forgot the morning's conversation.

She had established a pleasant custom of rewarding the children for good behavior by telling a story before the close of school. Today she began the story of Goldilocks, and told it, as always, with much expression. "So she jumped out of the window," she was finishing, waving her hand at the window to emphasize her words. The children's eyes followed the gesture, and there was a sharp sound as if the whole school caught its breath in a sudden gasp of alarm.

For looking in at that window stood a tall Indian. And there were others with him. They caught Lucy's look and stared back at her for a moment without moving.

"Curly Bear!" whispered Jerry Baldwin breathlessly.

To Lucy's relief, the Indians left the window. But she saw, with growing dismay, that they were not leaving the place. They were walking around to the schoolhouse door. What could she do? She must not offend them. She must try to be friendly. Oh, if only her father and the boys were within call! But she must act on her own initiative, and whatever she did must be done quickly.

For the door was opening, and into the schoolroom stalked Curly Bear, with five tall Indians marching behind him.

(To be continued next Thursday)



Keystone

Johann Gutenberg Examining the First Paper Printed With Movable Type. From an Old Woodcut.

Rest Games For All

Animal, Mineral, Vegetable

THIS game is a good game to play in groups which meet frequently, such as the family.

The leader chooses some object and then makes known his selection by giving the first letter of its name. The members of the group ask questions which can be answered by "yes" or "no" until someone guesses what the object it. Then the guesser takes his turn at selecting an object.

To illustrate: The leader has selected a leather-covered chair as his object.

Leader: "I have a 'C.'"

Question: "Is it of the animal world?"

Answer by the leader: "Yes." (The leather.)

Question: "Is it of the mineral world?"

Answer: "Yes." (Nails, screws and tacks.)

Question: "Is it of the vegetable world?"

Answer: "Yes" (Wood.)

The answers to questions show that there are things from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms in the object, so the next question is a natural one: "Is it manufactured?"

Answer: "Yes."

Question: "Is it useful?"

Answer: "Yes."

Questions are asked and answered until somebody gives the right answer, thus earning the right to select an object.

I Have a Bright Idea

This is a game which can be made very humorous by giving witty answers to the questions asked.

The group may assume any comfortable attitude or may be seated about a table.

The leader will choose some object and start the game by saying, "I have a bright idea." Anyone in the group may ask, "Why is it like me?" The leader then gives an answer which mentions some characteristic, grotesque preferably, which the object and the questioner are supposed to have in common. Questions continue to be asked and answers given until someone guesses the name of the object, when it becomes his turn to make a selection.

To illustrate: The leader chooses an object, let us say a squat old broken vase.

Leader: "I have a bright idea."

Question: "Why is it like me?"

Answer: "Because it is fat."

Question: "Why is it like me?"

Answer: "Because it is hollow."

Question: "Why is it like me?"

Answer: "Because it is cracked."

And so the questions and answers go on until the various answers have given enough clues to help some bright person to guess the name of the object. Any number of guesses are permitted.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.
4. It is our custom for boys to write to boys and girls to girls.

To Those Who Would Write

Community Magazine Series—1

By Harry Irving Shumway

IF YOU sat in an editor's chair you would come to the early and inevitable conclusion that everybody in the world was writing or trying to. Not only that, but on some days it would seem that all of them were trying to get something published in your own particular paper It's a bit disconcerting to sit with no umbrella under a vigorous manuscript shower.

Now, as a famous statesman often said, let us look at the facts. The facts are that it would be an impossibility to print even a fair proportion of all the efforts of aspiring writers. There are just so many magazines, just so many parts of pages of newspapers open to outside contributors.

And this "just so many" is utterly inadequate to absorb the output. That is the way it is and we may as well look at it—the way it is.

It has always seemed that there wasn't much we could do about it except hope for the best and try so hard that the fascinating door to print would just have to open for us. There was the age-old goal ahead, plainly marked. We would plunge in there eventually by our very excellence.

Now just suppose that you and I are talking this over. You want to know what it's all about and maybe I can tell you—because I have battered at the door and had it open for me. And also, I have sat in the reader's chair in an editorial office and read stories by the ton.

An Outlet for Young Adventurers

It has occurred to me that there might be a better solution to this problem of getting into print, a solution that would allow you to take matters into your own hands instead of waiting to be noticed. I don't claim that the idea is startlingly original. But at least I have never heard of it being done in just the way I am going to put it before you.

It is a magazine for all of us and so we can call it the Community Magazine.

Now, this magazine is not just a little magazine, an experimental magazine or a collegiate magazine. It is a semi-professional magazine. And it is something which may be of great interest and value to those of us who, for 999,999 reasons, are not contributors to the national periodicals.

It would seem to be a logical proposition. If we have community theaters, local art leagues, glee clubs, community baseball teams—why not community magazines? Imagine the satisfaction of planting such a tree as this and nurturing it! Imagine the satisfaction of unearthing some smoldering and unsung genius and giving him to the world! And greatest of all, imagine building and working on such a worth-while and happy affair.

The community magazine would contain many things: Stories, poetry, articles, humor, puzzles and miscellany. It ought, I think, to have a local flavor outside of its fiction. As it is to belong to the community, certainly it ought to be gracious enough to reflect a little local color here and there.

I picture it as a modest little offering at the start. Say, three short stories containing 800, 1500 and 2000 words. One article 1000 words and another of 700 words. Then three or four short poems. And some short miscellany. This would do for a beginning.

From the beginning and every step of the way thereafter, it should be stressed that it was a magazine—not a little newspaper, pamphlet or town bulletin, but an honest-to-goodness magazine with decent literary ambitions and nothing else.

There should be an editorial board consisting of at least three judges. And in the beginning it should be strictly understood that manuscripts should be accepted on one ground only—worth! Any other policy would bring the little edifice down in no time.

Modest in Appearance

What should it look like? What is any better than plain white paper suitably decorated with nice black ink? It's the story that counts, the contents. It should be quite simple at the start. Later, when success comes, we can hint at a union between the local art league and our little magazine. But at the start, maybe the little magazine should not be illustrated.

Who would pay for it? (This will be brief. Later, I expect to write a whole article on the financial phase of our venture.) The cost would be borne by subscriptions and advertising, as is the case with any paper or magazine. Just that. Local readers should be glad to buy a copy. And I see no reason why local merchants shouldn't like to appear in the back pages; their money should come back to them multiplied.

I don't want to suggest that this thing be a commercial venture at all, but it must be self-supporting if it is going to continue. We have to face this aspect of it. You know what happens when "it's all going out and nothing coming in." Well, magazines don't last very long when they are run on this basis.

But there is a happy medium, if we can strike it. The magazine would have something to give, something valuable to the community advertisers and community readers. And it is reasonable to believe that they would support the venture, in a measure to insure its periodical appearances.

The size of the community does not greatly matter. Perhaps your town has 5000 persons in it. Or maybe 50,000 or 100,000. But whatever its size, it will contain some persons who want to write and who have the ability. And, of course, community does not mean township, it means a section of country.

Next week I am going to visit a community printer and interview him on the subject of paper, ink, type, binding and so on. Then we shall see what our theory is going to cost. Maybe facts and figures will make an uninteresting paper. But I don't think so, because you who read this are writers, and writers drift toward printing places like particles of steel to a magnet.

This is the idea very briefly put. There is the thing that would, I feel, take much of the heartache out of the situation as it now stands in every country where ink is applied to white paper.

It's an idea to provoke thought—and action. Isn't it just possible that there may be something in it?

[The second article in this series will appear next Thursday.]

Manatoc Plays Host to Fliers

Al Williams and Wiley Post Become Honorary Members of the Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

TWO world-famous fliers forgot for a few brief hours that they were celebrities, and became boys again just for a night at Camp Manatoc, Boy Scout camp of the Akron area.

Mr. Al Williams, who used to pitch for the New York Giants before he became the navy's No. 1 heavier-than-air pilot, and who is one of the greatest precision fliers in the world, and Mr. Wiley Post, southwestern globe girdler, hero of two epoch-marking flights, were the two fliers. They left behind their routine life of Chamber of Commerce banquets, hero-worshiping crowds, hotels and radio broadcasts and lost themselves in the cool depths of the Cuyahoga Valley woods.

Manatoc was playing host to the two great airmen as a part of "Explorers' Week." "Explorers Week" at camp is dedicated to the B. F. Goodrich Company even as "Fliers' Week" is dedicated to the Goodyear Company and other weeks to other things. And T. A. Aspell, Goodrich executive, had invited Mr. Williams to fly over from Pittsburgh to visit the camp of which he is one of the directors.

And so Mr. Williams climbed the slender ladders which led to the famous tree houses, real cabins erected high in the branches. He doubled his long legs under him and sat Indian fashion in front of the Indian tepees of another camp unit.

"It's the quiet out here that's so wonderful," he said enviously. "I would have given anything for a life like this when I was a boy. I made my tents out of blankets and sent to mail-order houses for my Indian weapons, and I burned my bacon and ate gritty potatoes. There were no wonderful Boy Scout camps in those days."

Mr. Post, true to his Oklahoma Indian ancestry, sat erect in a canoe and paddled energetically about the boys' swimming pond. For the first time he was not taciturn. He told the boys how he had often wished as he was flying over the Siberian desert, 2000 miles from civilization that he could set the Winnie Mae down and just hike home, so proving what a good camper he is. "I know I could have done it," he said. And it would have been a lot more fun than just flying back to stiff banquets and receptions in New York."

The two fliers shared juicy watermelon with the boys, and ate corned-beef hash in the camp dining room.

Sunset and twilight came. Silhouetted against a blazing camp fire, the two trail blazers of the air, tall slender Mr. Williams, short stocky Mr. Post, were made the first honorary members of Camp Manatoc. Mr. Theodore Foley, Scout executive, presented them each with little leather badges inscribed with Indian characters. "According to legend," he said, "these will guide you t. the end of the trail and bring you to the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow."

Mr. Williams said solemnly, "It has been a great day in my life. It is the first time I ever visited a Boy Scout camp. Boys mean a lot to me. They are the future aviators of the world. I will carry the badge on the instrument board of my red and silver speed plane. It shall go with me in the side-slips and rolls and spins which I have to make."

Mr. Williams does not term his flying "stunt flying." It has a much more serious purpose than that. It is precision flying, and it is to show what can be done by army and navy fliers when need arises for quick maneuvering in the air.

"I am going to fly over your camp in farewell tomorrow," he promised the boys. Mr. Post went him one better. The Winnie Mae is at Akron airport, stripped for action, ready for its attempt to fly into the stratosphere.

"I will bring her over camp and I will fly so high that I will disappear before your eyes," said Mr Post.

They sang "Home on the Range," boys and fliers and Scout officials together. Then taps were sounded.

A little boy slid quietly through the crowd. He slipped a note into Mr. William's hand and disappeared.

"Thanks for helping me eat my watermelon," the note read.

The Mail Bag

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I have just cleaned out the pockets of my desk and every time I do this I feel like writing letters, especially to the Mail Bag.

The contents of one pocket are not thrown into the waste basket, but sorted into three smaller piles—letters, postcards, and photos. The photos and postal cards are fixed in the album and scrapbook, unusual stamps are removed from the envelopes, and then the letters are tied up and placed in a box. The procedure does not go as rapidly as it might appear. Decorations are made in the scrapbook, odd sized photos trimmed, and some letters are reread. Rereading of interesting letters takes time and so it goes. After all this I give my desk the final touches, and then am ready to fill the pocket with more letters obtained from correspondents gained through the Monitor.

The pleasure of my correspondence is not limited to myself. Some friend is always ready to share. One desires stamps and postmarks, another inquires about a foreign newspaper, and others wish to read my letters. Postal cards have been borrowed at various times and have been a part of several club programs (these have been projected on a screen). These are a few of the pleasures for my friends.

I try to make correspondence a pleasure for my correspondent as he makes it for me, and the following incident made me feel I was accomplishing this. A friend of mine in Germany, a member of the German Conservation Corps, asked me to write as promptly as possible and to send him newspapers. He said that letters and papers were shared by all alike.

Will you place my name on the list for correspondence from those interested in German, French and Spanish? Donald A. B.

Potts Point, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

I have been going to write to you for some time. My mother is a member of the Mother Church, and my brother and I attend the Sunday School at First Church of Christ Scientist, Sydney.

We have not been able to subscribe regularly yet to the Monitor, but we buy it as often as we can. The Thursday Monitor has always been my favorite, and I would love to have a pen friend. I am very fond of languages, especially French, and I would like, if possible, to correspond with a French girl of my own age, 16 years.

I am also very interested in swimming and for the last two years have represented my school at the All Schools' Swimming Carnival held here annually.

The more we read the new Hymnal the more we love it. Is it not a beautiful book? My mother wishes we to tell you that she is most grateful for the Monitor. It is a constant help to her. She has a small school in Potts Point and there are many pictures cut from the Monitor on the walls.

Philippa, F.-S.

Grand Saline, Texas

Dear Editor:

I wonder who else has my (very recently acquired) hobby. It all began when I visited the world's fair last summer, and became quite enchanted by Tony Sarg's marionettes. I read books and books about marionettes at the public library, and finally found a very practical one telling exactly how to construct them from cloth.

This summer, with renewed interest, I have started making marionettes, and, to date, have a clown and an Oriental dancer completed. In three weeks my sister and I hope to give our first show (with more of a cast than just Wilfred and Ayesha, however) and we anticipate much fun and pleasure to be derived from marionettes in the future.

I wish that someone who is interested in the same thing would write and exchange suggestions with me. Incidentally I am 17.

Zella M. H.

Decatur, Alabama

Dear Editor:

This is my first time to write to the Mail Bag. I live on a farm two miles from the city limits of Decatur which is known as the gateway to Alabama. Our city is located on the bank of the Tennessee River and has two railroads, the L. & N. and the Southern.

This section of Alabama is known as the Tennessee Valley. We are about 50 miles from Muscle Shoals. Birmingham is the largest city in Alabama and is 86 miles south of Decatur.

We have a very pleasant climate, neither extremely hot nor cold. The southern part of our State grows citrus fruits while in the northern part of our State we have almost all other kinds of fruits. The leading farm crops are cotton and corn.

There are many historical and beautiful points in Alabama. Among these is Jefferson Davis' old home, the first White House of the Confederacy, situated in Montgomery, the present capital of Alabama.

I am 13 years old and am interested in sports and music. I would like to receive letters from Mail Baggers all over the world.

Geraldine F.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Norma Bryant S. (12-14), Lewiston, Idaho. From girls her age interested in violin study, particularly from Belgium.

Sybil S. (15), Seaside, Oregon. From a girl her age in Germany.

Constance Victoria I. (13), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. From anywhere, but particularly South America, India, Europe and Dutch East Indies. Interested in swimming, tennis and boating; also stamp collecting.

Claudia K., Belle Center, Ohio. From Holland, Australia, Ireland, England, Spain, Japan and Hawaii. Would also like to hear from any girl whose name is Claudia.

From Boys

Willis B. (14), Macomb, Illinois. From foreign countries. Would be glad to exchange stamps.

Douglas M. (18), Stratford, Connecticut. From Germany, France, Great Britain and Persia.

Albert J. (18), New Bedford, Mass. From abroad. Would like to exchange stamps.

Douglas M. (18), Stratford, Connecticut. From Germany, France, Great Britain and Persia.

Albert J. (18), New Bedford, Massachusetts. From abroad. Would like to exchange stamps.

Over 20

George B. H., Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. From those in any part of the world interested in stamps and travel.

A. R. A., Montevideo, Uruguay, South America. Is a student of drawing and illustration work and would like to hear from other students in the same field. Will exchange stamps.

Lucille M., Hollywood, California. From girls interested in dressmaking and designing, especially from New York City.

Fred R., Cleveland, Ohio. Especially from Germany, South Africa, Central and South America. Interested in current events, political situations and radio.

Allister G. B., Seattle, Washington. From young folks in foreign countries interested in drama, music, gardening and world peace. Would like also to hear from anyone who has attended the Malvern Festival, England; Passion Play, Oberammergau, Germany; Roman and Greek drama festivals.

[Note: Will Doris E. H., Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Frederic S. Baird please send in their addresses?—Ed.]



The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Meredith Wilson &	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program....
5:15	"Hickory Nuts"......	his orchestra.....	St. Louis, game..	Organ Tones......
5:30	NBC vocalist; orch...	Vocal program.....	Melody Mart......	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Curtis radio chat	Soloist; orch.....	Mountain music...
6:00	Irish Minstrels.......	Evening Tattler:	News service......	Concert ensemble..
6:15	Baseball résumé.......	sketches; music..	Sport reports......	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features.....	Features; news	Merry-Go-Round,	Musical programs.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Salute program....	popular program.	CBS dance music..
7:00	Sketch; news; piano..	NBC soloists......	Sylvia Froos; orch.	Baseball; news....
7:15	Greater Boston ERA	Gene and Glenn..	"Wayside Cottage"	Organ recital......
7:30	Choristers' recital...	After Dinner Revue	"Ukulele Ike"......	Golf lesson........
7:45	Frank Buck.........	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble..
8:00	"Grits and Gravy,"	Vallee Orchestra;	Kate Smith; orch.	Brookline outdoor
8:15	southern sketch......	Corn. O. Skinner;	Talk, Dr. Pitkin..	symphony concert,
8:30	Dean Archer, talk.....	Jules Bledsoe;	Leith Stevens's	Dean Road, Will
8:45	Edmond Boucher, basso	other soloists.....	Harmonists	Dodge, conductor.
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	"Bar X Days and	Local dance music.
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Charles Winnin-	Nights," sketch...	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Edwin Franko Gold-	ger; soloists; skit;	CBS soloist; orch.	Melody Cruisers...
9:45	man and his band...	Show Boat band..	CBS Rhythm Club.	Baseball; news.....
10:00	NBC Artists Revue:	Paul Whiteman's	Forty-five Minutes	Hugh Connor and
10:15	soloists; orch........	Music Hall: Al	in Hollywood; so-	his orchestra......
10:30	Echoes of the Pali-	Jolson; Helen Jep-	loists; sketch; or.	Local dance music.
10:45	sades; organ; trio....	son; soloists.......	Rhymes; baseball..	The Playboys......
11:00	Features; soloist......	Forecasts; reports.	News Service......	CBS dance music..
11:15	NBC dance music.....	NBC dance music.	Ferde Grofe and	Sign off..........
11:30	Johnny Johnson's or-	Tulsa Symphony	his orchestra.....	....
11:45	chestra	Orchestra concert	CBS dance music..	....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-St. Louis game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:00 WEEI, Maria's Matinee: Conrad Thibault; Muriel Wilson; quartet; orchestra.
3:15 WAAB, Women's national tennis semifinals summary, Ted Husing, reporter.
3:30 WBZ, Temple of Song: Chicago A Capella Choir, Noble Cain, director.
4:30 WEEI, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, guest conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
5:30 WEEI, "Them's Fightin' Words," announcers' program and interview.
5:45 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia": musical dramatization on LaPrade book.

Dinner and After

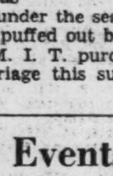
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor and his orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, Boston Opera Club Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, vocal soloist.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time": Muriel Wilson and Frank Munn, soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, California Melodies; Joan Marsh; soloists; Paige's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; Roy Shields's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Johnny Green's "In the Modern Manner": modern music.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, First Nighter sketch, "The Little Black Bag," from Chicago.
10:00 WNAC, Spotlight Revue: Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Frank Crumit; Everett Marshall; Parker Fennelly; Carol Deis; double quartet; orchestra.
10:15 WBZ, "Wings," George Mason, aviation editor, Boston Transcript.
10:30 WBZ Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, guest conductor.
10:30 WEEI, Jack Benny; Mary Livingstone; Frank Parker; Black's Orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, "Is Science Improving Civilization?" Dr. Arthur Compton, physicist.

Boston Snapshots

Steam Chariot—Back in 1902 the bosom of a certain Pennsylvania country gentleman swelled with pride as he piloted his new Locomobile along the highways. Grasping the tiller, he dodged bad ruts in the dirt roads as the boiler hissed under the seat and a cloud of steam puffed out behind.



A student at M. I. T. purchased the horseless carriage this summer and brought it up to Newton where it is now in the shop of the American Steam Car Company. Although still in good condition it requires a few cleaning and adjusting operations to put it in good running order.

It is one of the most interesting of several ancient vehicles which may be seen at 15 Hawthorne Street, Newton Corner. Although 32 years old, its frame is of tubular construction—in the best airplane style of today. Another of its prophetic features is the center point steering which is claimed to be an innovation in some 1934 model cars.

Less desirable is its exposed differential, which is entirely unprotected from dust and water. Incidentally, visitors to the plant, who have been led to consider the "rear end" of their own cars with a certain awe enjoy this opportunity of seeing just what is concealed by the usual housing.

This 1902 model was economical enough as far as fuel went, but it had the disadvantage of going only one mile to the gallon of water. Condensers, which make it possible to use the same water over and over again, had not yet been applied to steam automobiles.

There are other interesting types of cars, ancient and modern, to be seen in the shop. There are Stanley, Brooks and White Steamers of various vintages, a stately electric, and several gasoline cars. To anyone interested in the past development of automobile design and its future prospects—the place is well worth a visit. The company today, besides keeping many earlier models of steam cars in good running condition, is building new modern types to order. These excel their gasoline contemporaries in economy, speed and pickup, according to their owners.

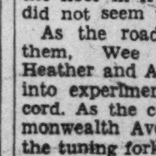
"Black Man's Gift"—Beyond the shining expanse of polished floor in the DuBuron Studio, the great head and shoulders of a Roman Bacchus stands on a black base. Leaning against its whiteness yesterday sat a young Negro girl, her light-bronze skin shining after the exertion of rehearsal. Rhythmic drum beats sounded again—drawing seven other of her fellow dancers from another room. The rehearsal went on.

It is going on every afternoon now, in fact, as part of another ERA project—a Negro pageant to be given on the Common some time in September.

We approach James William Henderson, the Negro author of this pageant, who was observing the proceedings with an expression of strong approbation. We had met before, for it was Mr. Henderson who wrote, directed and appeared in "The Invisible Empire," which was presented at the Peabody Playhouse in April by an all-Negro group.

The pageant, he explained, is intended to indicate the contribution of the Negro race to the literature of the world. It is in the form of seven cycles—each one of the first six devoted to one outstanding Negro figure, and the seventh being a grand finale. The dances are an important part of the program—especially in the Russian cycle dealing with Pushkin. Mr. Henderson has collected special music for them.

Professor Not Kidnaper—It was a joyful occasion when, the other day, a professor and his wife climbed into their car and headed for vacation lands. But somehow the four eight-weeks-old Scottie puppies sitting on the floor in front of the back seat, did not seem to appreciate this.



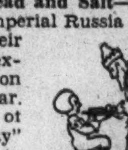
As the road slid away beneath them, Wee McGregor, Sandy, Heather and Annie Laurie launched into experiments in four part discord. As the car rolled along Commonwealth Avenue they waited for the tuning fork, as it were. On Beacon Street they tried out a few chords. Finally, well out in Brookline they got down to business.

As the professor steered through Newton Center, Wee McGregor's rich baritone pealed forth in moving fashion, while Sandy's tenor held high C in quite professional style. The other two filled in the harmony. Fortunately the light was green and in spite of suspicious glances from pedestrians the car hurried on.

At Wellesley Square the tide of fortune turned. The traffic signal shone red. Bystanders stared at the walls from unseen throats somewhere in the car. The professor sank in his seat as the sounds of a motorcycle approached and he caught sight, out of the corner of his eye, of a state trooper bearing down upon him.

The officer, with beetling brows, peered at once into the back of the car. Then he smiled. "Oh, puppies!" he exclaimed, "Well, get along, little doggies, get along!"

The Tsar's Bread and Salt—Back in the days of Imperial Russia loyal cities had their own way of expressing devotion to the visiting Tsar. Presentations of "keys to the city" did not appeal to them. Instead they offered their Emperor specially made china memorial plates, bearing portions of bread and of salt.



These expressions of affection for a régime now overthrown are no longer prized so much in Russia, and a Jordan Marsh buyer has been able to acquire a number of them. With many other interesting Russian articles, new and old, which were purchased during a stay of several months in the Soviet Republic, these plates are now to be seen in the gift shop on the fifth floor of this store's annex.

A small booklet is attached to each exhibit, giving in neat typewriting the interesting points in its history. There are plates presented to various monarchs by different cities during the past several centuries. There are goblets belonging to Catherine the Great. There are a number of icons surrounded by interesting associations. And finally there are some delightful modern peasant dolls whose skirts are formed into cozies.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

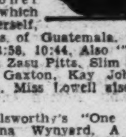
"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert), John Murray Anderson's elaborately staged new revue, with Ray Bolger, Bert Lahr, Frances Williams and Luella Gear. 8:30.

Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"Minick," by Edna Ferber and George S. Kaufman. South Shore Players. Town Hall. 8:30.

DENNIS—"Autumn Crocus," by C. L. Anthony. With Mabel Taliaferro and Rollo Peters. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies



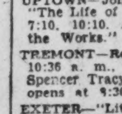
BOSTON — "Adventure Girl," Joan Lowell, once a Boston newspaper woman, is shown in her own adventures on board the schooner "Black Hawk," which she navigated herself, and in the jungles of Guatemala. 11:40 a. m., 2:26, 5:12, 8:58, 10:44. Also "Their Big Moment," with Zasu Pitts, Slim Summerville, William Gaxton, Kay Johnson and Frank Morgan. Miss Lowell also appears in person.

KEITH'S—John Galsworthy's "One More River," with Diana Wynyard. A well directed picture full of real English atmosphere. Divorce proceedings in court occupy much of the film and give the players an opportunity to do excellent work. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"She Was a Lady," with Helen Twelvetrees and Donald Woods. Fenway at 12:55, 3:33, 6:11, 8:49. Paramount at 9:10 a. m., 12:01, 2:52, 5:43, 8:34. Also Ben Hecht's and Charles McArthur's "Crime Without Passion."

STATE—"Treasure Island," by Robert Louis Stevenson. With Jackie Cooper, Wallace Beery, Lewis Stone, Otto Kruger and Chic Sale. 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40.

METROPOLITAN—"She Loves Me Not," Bing Crosby in hilarious story about movie makers in Princeton. Vaudeville. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25.



FINE ARTS — "Farewell to Love." An English operetta with Jan Kiepura and Heather Angel. 1:10, 4, 7, 9:55. Also Brigitte Helm, last [illegible] "Those Happy Days," in "Inge und [illegible] Illionen."

ORPHEUM — "Paris Interlude," with Otto Kruger and Madge Evans. Adapted from the stage comedy, "All Good Americans." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also vaudeville.

UPTOWN—John Boles and Ann Harding in "The Life of Vergie Winters." 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also Jack Oakie in "Shoot the Works."

TREMONT—Ronald Colman in "Cynara." 10:36 a. m., 1:36, 4:20, 7:20, 9:36. Also Spencer Tracy in "Bottoms Up." Theater opens at 9:30 a. m.

EXETER—"Little Miss Marker," with Shirley Temple and Adolphe Menjou. 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Lazy River," and cartoon, "Robin Hood, Jr."



SOUTH STATION THEATER — Lowell Thomas' "Going Places"; "Goldilocks and the Three Bears," cartoon; jungle nature film; Isham Jones musical picture; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—G. Roberts Lunger, director. Charles River Esplanade Shell. 8:15.

"Triumph and Thanksgiving" ... Rachmaninof
"Glory Be to God" ...... Rachmaninof
"Our Father" .... Gretchaninof
"The Song of the Cudgel" (Russian craftsman's song)
"The Spell of the Forest" ... Rimsky-Korsakof
"Long, Long Ago" ... Henschel
"Morning Hymn" .... Henschel
"Trees" .... Rasbach
"Tally Ho" (women's voices) ... Leoni
"Home on the Range"
"The Lost Chord" (male choir) ... Sullivan
"Sweet and Low" .... Barnby
"Slow River" (male choir)
"My Lord, What a Morning!" ... Burleigh
"Southern Lullaby" .... Burleigh
[illegible] Holiday, soprano.
[illegible] Mansfield, tenor.

Events

ERA CARNIVAL — Walker Playground, Dorchester. 6 to 8:30.

ERA MARIONETTES — Denison House, South End. Admission free. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

ERA TENNIS TOURNAMENT — Women's semi-finals. Franklin Field Courts. 2 to 8:30.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL—Seminar conducted by Dr. Bart Jan Bok, on "Lindblad's Theory of Spiral Structure," in the series on "The Dynamics of External Galaxies." Harvard Observatory. 4:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Print Galleries," by Miss Hoyt. 11 a. m.

Summer Theaters

This Week-End—"Love in a Black Hat," by Doris Frankel, which opened last night at the Oceanside Playhouse (Magnolia), is one of farces which prove that the movies are not the only entertainment medium which can stand some scrubbing. It is all about a faithless husband who returns to his home and family after 14 years' absence in Europe.

Complications arise when a Paris consort arrives on the scene. "Love in a Black Hat" is an attempt to be light and airy about situations which are in rather poor taste.

Osgood Perkins had been announced for this bill, but he did not appear. "Love in a Black Hat" was well set and the performances were the best seen at this theater so far.

"Hallowe'en," which kept an opening night audience absorbed last evening at the Beach Theater, West Falmouth, will be reviewed by this paper tomorrow. . . . Ina Claire is closing a week's performance of "Biography" with Jay Fasset at the Berkshire Playhouse, Stockbridge.

The Forty Niners are doing "David Garrick" at the Chase Barn, Whitefield (N. H.), Friday night and Saturday afternoon and evening. . . . "Short Circuit," a new play by Kenon Jewett, is being tried out tonight at the Nantucket Theater, Nantucket. . . . A. A. Milne's "Belinda" is scheduled for the Gloucester School of the Little Theater on Friday and Saturday nights.

Next Week—William Williams, manager of the Oceanside Playhouse, makes a local scoop when he presents Maude Adams in "Twelfth Night" next Monday. After a tour of New England lasting several weeks, Miss Adams is closing her engagements with a week at Magnolia.

F. Cowles Strickland, in order to be in the spirit of the Symphonic Festival at Stockbridge, is presenting Vera Allen in "As You Like It." This is one of the few Shakespearean productions of the season. . . . Susan Caubaye is the guest star at Newport, R. I., for their production of "Encore," the comedy about a retired opera singer and her husbands, in which Ethel Barrymore played recently.

The Repertory Playhouse Associates, now in their final training summer at Putney, Vt., will present their annual Drama Festival from Aug. 24 to Sept. 1. The program for the first three days is as follows: "No Mind of Her Own," a new farce by Turner Bullock, Aug. 24, 8 p. m. (RPA runs on Standard Time); "Laugh and Be Gay," a musical revue, Aug. 25, 3 p. m.; "Tirade," a comedy by Richard Maibaum, Aug. 25, 8 p. m; choral recital, Aug. 26, 3 p. m. RPA makes its professional début in New York this winter. Further notices will be given later.

Mary Philips is joining the South Shore Players (Cohasset) to do Victor Hugo's "Mary Tudor" for the first time in America. . . . "Obsession," a new tragedy by Martin Berkely, is being performed by the Manhattan Company at Ogunquit, Maine, under the direction of Walter Hartwig. . . . Lenore Ulric will be seen at Westport, Conn., in a new comedy with music, "Julie," by Frederic Arnold Kummer and staged by Harry Wagstaff Gribble.

"Sleeping Dogs," by Carl Criswell, another new one, is being done by the New London (N. H.) players on Aug. 24. . . . Samuel Shipman and Allan Dinehart, the motion picture actor, have collaborated on "Alley Cat," a try-out scheduled for Provincetown's Wharf Theater.

Howard Inches announces "Now That April's Here," for the Town House, Peterborough, N. H., beginning Aug. 22. . . . "Come Uppance," the Jitney Players' only try-out of the season, begins on Monday at the tent theater in Madison, Conn.

The following stands are also lighted:

Gloucester—"Liliom," by Ferenc Molnar. Gloucester School of the Little Theater. Aug. 24.

West Falmouth—"White Cargo," the South Sea drama by Leon Gordon, directed by Robert Ross and Richard Whorf. Beach Theater. Begins Aug. 22.

Oak Bluffs—"Fair and Warmer," farce, directed by Phidela Rice. Rice Playhouse, Martha's Vineyard.

Skowhegan, Maine—"Criminal at Large," by Edgar Wallace, with Frank Wilcox. Melville Burke directs. Lakewood Playhouse.

Whitefield, N. H.—"The Merry Monarch" (or "Charles the Second"), an early comedy of manners. Friday, Saturday, Monday evenings and Saturday afternoon. Chase Barn.

Tamworth, N. H.—"The Shining Hour," by Keith Winter. Note schedule: Tamworth, Monday and Saturday; Holderness, Tuesday; Franconia, Wednesday; Conway, Thursday; Wolfeboro, Friday.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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100% PROFIT—Selling 21-folder, $1 Christmas assortment; contains card with real pine needle wreath, mother-of-pearl parchments, cut-outs, etc.; send 50c today for sample box and start taking orders; satisfaction guaranteed or your money back; also gift wrappings and 50c every day assortment. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

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A convenient place to live.
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ARLINGTON, MASS.—6 rooms, first floor; steam, screened porch, oak floors, garage; cor. Gray and Newport; rent reas. Som. 7621-W.

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IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner Street, Allston, Mass., tel. STAdium 2782—5-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $50, $60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

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MAN AND WIFE would like to board children in new country home near Boston; loving care. G-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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DENNETT FARM—Ideal location on Conway Lake; all home cooking; rates, $14.00. MRS. RALPH DENNETT, Conway Center, N. H.

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HIGHEST quality furniture and rugs for every room in good taste at very low prices; display samples of new SIMMONS bedding, studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

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FURRIERS—I fill your needs, large or small, for furs, raw, dressed or dyed; for trimmings, coats, matching, exporting, etc. ALBERT B. OSTERRIETH, former president of G. Gaudig & Blum Corp., 249 West 29th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED, SALESMEN—Age 25-40; capable of earning substantial salary, who can sell selected accounts; a well-known quality line of petroleum products, tires and accessories; applicants must be high type, aggressive, with PROVEN SALES RECORD; technical college training of value; state qualifications, experience, and past business connections; all applications will be considered in strict confidence. Address Box A-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

ORANGE, N. J.—Modern house, 9 rooms, garage; near D. L. & W.; good neighborhood; good schools; low rental. Write Box X-53, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WINCHESTER, MASS.—Colonial home of 8 rooms and 2 baths, situated in splendid location, all improvements, moderate rental. For further information call Winchester 0703.

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WANTED—Home for two lively pet kittens, four and six months old; singly or together. Address either Box 188, Wayland, Mass., or STEARNS, 118 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, tel. Ken. 1423

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PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMING

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Examinations of candidates for certificates of qualification to serve as teachers in the public schools of Boston will be held in The Teachers College, Boston, beginning Monday, Aug. 27, 1934. Address all questions in regard to these examinations to Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.
PHILIP J. BOND, Chief Examiner.

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BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com. 8569.

N. Y. C., 117 W. 79th (6E)—Immaculate, light, quiet, near subways; use kitchen, elevator; single $6, double $11; unusual.

N. Y. C., 808 Lexington Ave. (between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)—Rear rooms, comfortable, quiet, pleasant American atmosphere, $7-$5. Phone MISS SMITH, Rhinelander 4-9313.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl., N. W. —Newly decorated; Southern exposure; twin beds; near bath; owner's home. After 6, Adams 4027

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Cambridge, Mass., by month, large, well-furnished room, 2 beds. Address H-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESLADIES wanted, part or full time employment; commission at sale. FAMISE, Suite 22, 239 Fulton Ave., Hempstead; tel Hemp 2454.

SUMMER BOARD

POINT BREEZE, Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports; modern sanitation; $16 to $18; booklet C. E. STEVENS

Refreshing Camp Life May Be Yours at
AN ADULT AND FAMILY CAMP on Cape Cod
From August 24th on, the facilities of this well equipped educational camp are offered to adults and their families. Small plain cabins, tennis courts, riding, water sports, sailing, 125 acres of pine woods and dunes with private beach, wholesome food, $15 per week.
Sea Pines, Brewster, Mass.

SPEND WEEK ENDS AT ELMCROFT
Excellent food; reasonable rates.
Mrs. H. M. James Lakeport, N. H.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP. 80 Boylston St. Boston Han 3121

TYPEWRITERS, all makes, sold, rented, repaired; adding machines. JOHNSON SALES CO., 200 Broadway, New York. Cort. 7-3579.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Big commissions selling friends, neighbors, finest assortment 21 Folders. Gift wrappings; Every-day boxes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg, S-31, Mass.

SPARE TIME made profitable selling on commission my nationally known Christmas cards; easy terms based on good references. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD Salespeople—50% com.; 21-folder $1 assortment, 14 deluxe folders, gift wrappings; bonuses; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179Y Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Massachusetts

Bourne (auspices Society, Buzzards Bay): Bourne Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 26.
Gloucester: City Hall, Dale Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 26.

New Jersey

Toms River: Toms River School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 26.

New York

Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Aug. 27.

Rhode Island

Newport: Rogers High School Auditorium, Broadway, 8 p. m., Aug. 28.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Friday, with occasional showers; slight temperature change; gentle to moderate easterly winds.

Maine: Probably showers tonight and Friday; slightly warmer in north portion Friday.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut: Showers and slightly warmer tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight and Friday; slightly warmer in west portion.

Rhode Island: Showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds and weather mostly overcast with showers Friday and over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	66	New Orleans	80	90
Bermuda	80	88	New York	64	80
Chicago	70	78	Norfolk, Va.	78	92
Denver	68	86	Philadelphia	72	86
Helena, Mont.	60	90	St. Louis	72	98
Jacksonville	82	92	St. Paul	66	82
Kansas City	74	100	San Francisco	54	68
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	72	92
Miami, Fla.	82	86			

A—9 a. m. Aug. 16.
B—Maximum Aug. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 4:01 p. m., Friday 4:28 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:15 p. m.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

THOMPSON'S
GOWNS FURS SUITS
of the Better Kind
985 MAIN STREET

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

RUMFORD BAKES-ALL
F. W. Behrens, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

NASCO
FUEL and RANGE OIL
SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY
THE SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND ICE CO.
270 E. Wash. Ave. Phone 4-6181

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Margaret Doyle's Bakery
Nut Bread . . . Danish Pastry
Fish Cakes
376 WOOD AVENUE

We've Planned Everything to Help You Get the Children Ready for School and College
Start their school outfits now, and let us help you.
HOWLAND'S

SALE—Women's Fur and Fur-Trimmed Coats
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
BUY NOW AND SAVE
MEIGS & CO.

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
1134 Broad Street

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM and REFRIGERATORS
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5520

GREENWICH

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
We ask your patronage.
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
PHONE GREENWICH 3660

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone 1800—1801

JOHN F. INGHAM
Plumbing, Heating and Metal Work Contractor
37 LEWIS STREET TEL 1387
Repair Work a Specialty

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

HARTFORD

Cameras and Supplies
Eye Glasses and Spectacles
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

Georgia Elberta Peaches for Canning
If you expect to can, NOW IS THE TIME
Why? Because there are few if any native peaches this year.
M. J. Burnham, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL—OIL—COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-1032

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
NEWTON TUNNEL COAL CO.
Quality and Service Since 1873
218 PEARL STREET Phone 7-4131

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

Coombs
INCORPORATED LEADING FLORIST
741 Main St. Tel. 2-3201

Specializing in KENDALL and QUAKER STATE OILS
PYROIL
MOTO-SWAY LUBRICATION
We appreciate the patronage of Monitor Readers.
Potomac Service Station
387 Park Street, West of Washington

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
GENERAL INSURANCE
PREMIUMS FINANCED
75 Pearl St. Judd Building
Phone 2-9832

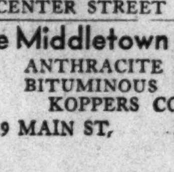
HANAN SHOES
for Men and Women
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

MIDDLETOWN

R. W. Camp Co.
NEW SPRING CLOTHES for DAD and SON
412-416 Main Street Phone 248



Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 MAIN ST. Phone 15W

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

79 W. MAIN STREET
ESTAB 1890
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS Everything Optical
Everything Photographic

NOW IN PROGRESS
AUGUST FUR SALE
Offering Great Savings on QUALITY FURS
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS
37 WEST MAIN ST. NEW BRITAIN

NEW CANAAN

NEW CANAAN STEAM LAUNDRY, Inc.
Complete Family Service
Hillside Ave. Phone 34

NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

GORDON HOSIERY
For Every Member of the Family
Lund's Shoe Store
845 CHAPEL STREET

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air Conditioning.
442 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
1080 Chapel St.

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
827 CHAPEL STREET 6-2109

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS
OPTICIANS SILVERSMITHS
926 CHAPEL STREET, CORNER TEMPLE
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD and PRIME MEATS
EMPIRE QUALITY MARKET
1492 CHAPEL STREET

CHARLIE'S TIRE REPAIR SHOP
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere
SEE the NEW "G-3"
255 George Street Phone 8-5722

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
Hat Renovating
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 TEMPLE ST.

NORWALK

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 615-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

Let us show you how we can save you money on
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
74 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

FRANK JACOBY
Good Clothes for Men and Women
Featuring Kuppenheimer Clothes
12-14 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK
Tel. 6810

HARPER METHOD SHOP
of Hairdressing
Care of Face, Scalp, Hair, Nails
Artistic Fingerwaving 75c
Permanent Wave Manicure 50c
MARY LASHER
Tel. 412 520 West Ave., Frost Bldg.

PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR
Jobbing and Alterations a Specialty. Oil Burners Installed. Estimates Cheerfully Given.
Norwalk Heating & Plumbing
Tel. 214 59 Wall St., Norwalk

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 100 PROSPECT ST. 3-7535, 12 to 5 p. m. daily.
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

The Marguerite Beauty Salon
197 MAIN STREET
Specializing in all branches of beauty culture.
Permanent Waves $5.00 and $7.00
Under management of M. C. Zeltner
Tel. 3-3245

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

GRAVES & STRANG, Incorporated
COAL, WOOD and COKE
556 Canal Street
Phone 3-3181

Cohen's
44 PARK ROW AND POST ROAD AT MILLIS BRIDGE
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
TEL. 38263

SCHOOL TOGS We're ready with new Boys' and Prep Suits. Smart new models and fabrics.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Wamsutta Percale Sheets at Special Prices
90x108 in., reg. 4.65; spec. 4.25
72x108 in., reg. 3.80; spec. 3.45
The C. O. Miller Co.

Siegelbaums Inc.
STAMFORD-CONN
205-211 ATLANTIC ST.
Specializing in SPORTS APPAREL
Sale on All Summer Merchandise

BONDI'S 58 Park Place
RIGHT ON DAVENPORT SQUARE
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
FOREST GROVE MAYONNAISE ON SALE
Curb Service

STAMFORD OIL CO.
Super Service Stations
140 Greylock Place, Cor. South Street and Richmond Hill Ave
Phone 3-6533 Phone 4-4733

WALLINGFORD

CAHILL'S STORE
WALLINGFORD, CONN.
Dry Goods and Children's Wear

WATERBURY

OUR AUGUST BLANKET SALE
Covers a range of all grades of Blankets from the low-priced cotton naps—to the Finest "Kenwood" Wools.
ALL SPECIALLY PRICED FOR THIS SALE.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

MEN'S COLLAR ATTACHED
CAPE COD SHIRTS
A New England made shirt for New England people. Sizes 14 to 17. $1.75 each.
The Miller & Peck Co.

Beautiful Flowers at Reasonable Prices
DEAN, The Florist
58 CENTER STREET PHONE 4-2788

Take a good watch back to school
We carry Hamilton, Longines, Gruen Waltham and Elgin
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
JEWELER and OPTOMETRIST
159 BANK STREET

JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 GRAND STREET
has taken an agency for all styles of engraving by Plimpton's of Hartford, producers of distinctive Wedding Stationery.

Laundering
Rug Cleaning
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PERRY'S Inc.
PHONE 3-3161

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
ELECTRIC WIRING and REPAIRING
CLAPP, ROSE & VAUGHN
11 LEWIS STREET PHONE 4-2129

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

TELEPHONE PLAZA 8541
FIRE
HARRY C. BLOHM INSURANCE
AUTO ETC
Representing APPLE & BOND CO.
1402 FIRST NAT'L BANK BLDG., BALT.

E. H. SMUCK
Ford V8
3400 REISTERSTOWN ROAD
Lib. 8500
Res., Unv. 0855

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John C. Myers Co.
A Spectacular Shirt Buy!
5000 Myers "All Star" Custom Built Shirts
$1.29
3 for $3.75
Broadcloth, Madras and Oxford Shirts for men. Plain colors and fancy patterns. All sizes. Made to our specifications.
MEN'S SHOP—STREET FLOOR

HOLMES BROTHERS
FLORISTS
20 Steuben Street Albany, N. Y.
Greenhouses Western Ave.

HOAG & TAYLOR
Midsummer Sale
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
STRAW HATS and PANAMAS
MAIDEN LANE AND JAMES STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

WHITNEY'S
August Sale
of
Furniture
brings savings of 10 to 40% on all kinds of pieces and suites
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Painting, Decorating
Paperhanging
GEORGE M. YOUNG
480 FIRST STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
TEL. 2-6216

BINGHAMTON

AUGUST SALES OF FURS and FURNITURE
are bringing many thrifty buyers to the store these days.
SEE SPECIAL DISPLAYS
in CHENANGO STREET WINDOWS
and you, too, will be interested
at McLEAN'S

BEERS'
Home Made French Ice Cream
Home Made Candies
Tea Room
Meals served week-days only.
Cor. Front and Main Streets Dial 4-3451

Cloverdale Farms Co.
Incorporated
Serving Quality Dairy Products for Over 30 Years
Jackson and Moore Street Dial 2-5361

Douglas Coal and Supply Co., Inc.
SUPERIOR WYOMING COAL
BUILDERS SUPPLIES
The same coal from the same mine all the time.
345-357 Grand Avenue Dial 7-5815

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED


Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE


We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store.
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd.

McComb & McComb
Leading Finen Rug Cleaners of Westchester County
TEL. TUCKAHOE 2035 BROOK STREET
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

For Real Estate
Sales, Rentals, Mortgages, Building, Alterations, Repairs, Decorating or Insurance.
See H. C. NELSON
95 PONDFIELD ROAD Bronxville 3141



D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651
56 PONDFIELD ROAD

GRAMATAN
COAL & SUPPLY COMPANY INC.
Coal, Fuel Oil, Cord Wood
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
73 KRAFT AVENUE TEL. 5090



Ferris Radio Co.
107 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 4545
RADIO REPAIRING
Records and Sheet Music
RCA Radiotrons
Authorized agents for Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent and Philco.

Genungs Little Shoppe
Bronxville's Department Store
Gordon Ne-Flex Stockings
Gloves, Dresses
100 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 3253


The Quill Pen
New Imported Novelties in glass and wood
Dinner Favors, Educational Toys, Lesson Markers, Greeting Cards.
115 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 5678


WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. Bronxville 6260-6261

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Grant: 7431, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO
Manufacturers
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Rae A. Shepherd
275 DELAWARE
Luncheon 50c Club Luncheon 25c up
Dinners 75c and $1.00
SPECIAL 50c PLATE
(No beer sold)

Flowers beautifully arranged for every occasion.
196 Delaware Avenue
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GLOVERSVILLE

COLLINS & STILWELL
QUALITY GROCERS
57 VARIETIES
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
We Specialize in Home Dressed Broilers at This Season of the Year
Serving the Glove Cities.
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

ENNA JETTICK
Summer Shoe Sale
Prices greatly reduced.
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 No. Main Street Gloversville, N. Y.

Esso
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

Entertain GUESTS
at the
SMÖRGASBORD
Luncheons Dinners
Varied Food Served in Continental Manner
307 NORTH TIOGA ST. Tel. 2498

ATWATER'S
FOX'S
GLACIER-MINTS

The store with Everything to Eat
TEL. 2761

NRA
Semi-Annual Furniture Sale
August 9 thru 25
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

GRUEN WATCHES
Excellent quality—smart styles—guaranteed in every detail. Plain cases, chased or diamond set. Prices $28.50 to $100.00.
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
JEWELERS

JAMESTOWN

JANTZEN
SWIM SUITS
Lockwood's
Third at Cherry


Dollar Day
Saturday, Aug. 18th
Bargains for All
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.

AUGUST SALE
Now On
Reductions in Every Department
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
100-108 MAIN STREET

KENMORE

Macloth & Hofert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
2892 DELAWARE AVENUE DE 5694

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET Tel. Larchmont 81
Floral Designs
Baskets and Flower Arrangements
Successor to George Grant

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try Heim's
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4957

ELMHURST

SEACREST LAUNDRY INC.
ELMHURST L.I. NEwtown 9-9000
"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"
"The Best Place to Trade After All"
Sack & Daniels
Incorporated
Elmhurst's Leading Department Store
9051 CORONA AVENUE
Office Phone HAvemeyer 9-0057 Residence Phone INdependence 3-7711
Elmhurst Van & Storage Co.
Local and Long Distance Moving
LICENSED PIANO MOVERS
43-28 91ST PLACE ELMHURST, L. I.
(At Elmhurst Bridge)

FAR ROCKAWAY

Michael Leftoff, O.D.
Eyes Examined
1042 Central Avenue
Far Rockaway 7-4468
1588 Hewlett Ave., Hewlett, L. I.
Franklin 1163

RED CROSS SHOES
Also Footwear for Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 CENTRAL AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY
Rockaway Park

Belle Harbor 5-0088
WESTRICH'S
RESTAURANT AND DELICATESSEN
194 BEACH 116TH STREET

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

I. ROSENZWEIG
(Formerly Katz Bros.)
Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
Cleaning and Dyeing
We specialize in altering dresses
6 IRVING PLACE TEL. FRANKLIN 2221

FLUSHING

Further Reductions on all Summer Apparel and Accessories
THE boulevard shop
143-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
CLOSED EVENINGS AFTER SIX

WOMRATH'S Popular Library has been installed in
LOWERRE'S Pharmacy
149-24 41ST AVENUE
Opposite Murray Hill Station
Tel. Flushing 9-1701—Flushing 9-7203

INSURANCE
ANY KIND—ANYWHERE
FRED STREET
15 East 49th Street, New York
Tel. Plaza 3-9200 FL. 9-0567

DRESSES
Now Showing Fall Models
$3.95 to $7.95
MARG'S
36-33 MAIN STREET

FOREST HILLS

In Forest Hills IT'S
RAULS
Featuring Dining in Our Garden
Dinners: 65c, $1.00 and $1.25
107-28 Continental Ave., near Queens Blvd.

EDNA CHASE
HATS and GOWNS
Exclusive But Not Expensive
Corner Austin St. and Continental Ave.
Telephone BOulevard 8-5662

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
107-18 70TH ROAD BOulevard 8-1219, 1239

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
Tel. Boul. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

Beauty Culture by Trained Experts
AMERICAN BEAUTY SHOP
FRIEDA BOHLER, Prop.
71-19 Austin Street Boulevard 8-10141

FREEPORT

Weiss
FUR AND CLOTH COATS
STYLES READY. ORDER NOW
Prices Moderate
Remodeling and Alterations
Merrick Road Tel. 4405
East of Main Street Freeport, N. Y.

FLORIST
A. ADAM & DAUGHTERS
53 W. Merrick Road 298 Fulton Ave.
Freeport Hempstead
Phone 2435 Phone 2553
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery

FREEPORT—Merrick

EMIL'S BEAUTY SHOP
Late of Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.
We specialize on permanent and hair dye and permanent without machine.
17 Merrick Ave., Merrick
Phone FREE 565

COAL ICE
LEHIGH VALLEY and BLUE COAL
DENNIS BROS.
Tel. 3136 7112 Freeport

GLEN HEAD

Charles P. Green
Builder of Estates
Complete from Roads to Decorations. Alterations, Repairs—Reasonable.
ANYWHERE REFERENCES
P. O. Box 257 Glen Head, Long Island
Glen Cove 2433-W

GREAT NECK

THE BLACK BIRD SHOP
Strictly fine home cooking, done on the premises. Breakfast, Luncheon, Tea, Dinner. Home Made Bread, Rolls, Cakes, Pies. Beautifully Decorated Wedding and Birthday Cakes.
Middle Neck Road, facing Cutter Mill Road
Phone Great Neck 189

Outfit your children for camp at the
Nassau Bootery
HIKING SHOES 64
CAMP MOCCASINS MIDDLE NECK
KEDS ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

NASSAU LUMBER CO., INC.
Dealers in
Building Materials
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 370

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Phone Hempstead 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, west of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

J. WINKENBACH

Groceries and Delicatessen
162 JERUSALEM AVENUE
Tel. Hempstead 7834
We Deliver

FRED W. RUGHEIMER
THE SQUARE PLUMBER
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone Hempstead 5227
ESTIMATING JOBBING
Jerusalem and Hawthorne Avenues

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 90 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

For Beach or Lawn
Tables, Umbrellas and All Types Chairs
Specialists in Fishing Tackle
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS HARDWARE
278 FRONT STREET HEMPSTEAD

UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
DELCO HEAT BURNERS
CONDITIONAIRE
REFRIGERATORS
PETERSEN
Storage Battery Co., Inc.
334 FULTON AVE. HEMPSTEAD 748

GAS—OIL—REPAIRING
RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
G. CHARLES, *Authorized Agent*
Tel. Hemp. 1839 Main, Cor. Jackson St

FULL MARKET VALUE
FOR YOUR
OLD GOLD
Long Island Gold Buying Co.
Hempstead Bank Bldg., Hempstead, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Fred's Quality Market
82-13 Roosevelt Avenue Newtown 9-9674
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
The most modern meat market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries

HAPPY TO SERVE YOU
Keffas Bros. Flowers
Members Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

The Curiosity Shop, Inc.
37-57 82nd Street Havemeyer 9-4747
Slipcovers, Draperies, Repair Work, Caning, Framing. Careful Workmanship and Fair Prices. Personal Shopping. Gifts, Books, Cards.

FRED G. KELLEY INC
MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
CRATING 37-60 81st St.
SHIPPING Hav. 9-5000
PACKING Sun Hav. 9-4438

S. RUBIN
For Good Hardware, Devoe's Paints and Supplies
Gifts of All Kinds
Go to RUBIN'S
8107 Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-0176

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 82rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
all work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82ND STREET NEW. 9-9538

Marie Sheridan
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
3716 82ND STREET HAV. 9-2652

JAMAICA

Fur Coats designed to order at the price of a "ready-made" garment.
JOHN BROS.
Creative Furriers
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica, N. Y.
Ph. Rep. 9-0400 Repairing and Resyling

LYNBROOK

Cleaver Bros. Corp.
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
and
Broadway and Scranton Avenue
Telephone Lyn 9876 and Lyn 1897

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queens Boro Gas Co.

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
Serving the community since 1896
21 Atlantic Avenue
Next to Queensborough Gas Co.
TEL. LYNBROOK 2707-W

The Peoples National Bank & Trust Co.
Sunrise Highway and Atlantic Avenue
LYNBROOK, N. Y.
Equipped to render every banking service.

For High-Grade and Individual Service
Call The Town Valet
LOCATED IN THE
WHITE ELECTRIC STORE
371 Sunrise Highway Lynbrook 4038
Cleaners and Dyers
Repairs and Pressing at Popular Prices

PHONE LYNBROOK 2622-J
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks
373 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

WHITE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Westinghouse Refrigerators, Sewing Machines, Vacuum Cleaners, New and Used. Service at Your Home
HEMSTITCHING DONE SAME DAY
271 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 4038

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

QUALITY LAUNDRY
Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates
Prompt and Courteous Service
31 MAIN STREET EAST ROCKAWAY
Telephone Lynbrook 3383

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE

NAN GURNEY
RESTAURANT . . . INN
LUNCHEON 65 CENTS—DINNER $1.00
for the discriminating
FORMERLY NAN'S KITCHEN OF BOSTON
225 East Main Street Tel. Patchogue 1528

TYDOL SERVICE STATION
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
PATCHOGUE
EMMETT NEWTON, Manager
Specialized Lubrication by Specially Trained Men

SWEZEY & NEWINS, Inc.
Patchogue and Huntington
Complete Department Store
Buy your PHILCO RADIO here

Potter & Robinsons, Inc.
Established 1881
Real Estate and Insurance
30 EAST MAIN ST. Tel. Patchogue 8

G. BRANDAU
16 S. OCEAN AVENUE
SELECT MEATS
AND
S. & W. CANNED GOODS

Ford
Tel. Patchogue 1133
Patchogue Auto Corporation
F. O. Muller, *Manager*
Main Street, Patchogue, N. Y.

EDWIN F. USHER
PLUMBING and HEATING
OIL BURNERS and ELECTRIC PUMPS
STEWART WARNER
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
REPAIRS—REMODELING
103 SO. OCEAN AVE. TEL. PATCHOGUE 918

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT IND. LAUNDRY, Inc.
Park Street, Blue Point, L. I.
LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANING
Telephones—Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 506

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

PATCHOGUE—Sayville

R. P. JESCHKE
Hardware, Paints, Window Shades
Housewares
Deliveries Gladly Made
19 MAIN STREET Tel. Sayville 1096

ASK EDWARDS
INSUROR—REALTOR
Established 1865
Insurance, Any Kind, Anywhere
Real Estate, Cottages, Farms, Water Front
48-50 Main St. Phone Sayville 107

THOMAS N. OTTO
Distributor of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
TEL. SAYVILLE 216

QUEENS VILLAGE

MARTIN KOLE
OPTOMETRIST
EYE EXAMINATIONS
9605 Springfield Boulevard
Tel. Hollis 5-1175
Hours 9 to 9 Tues. and Fri. until 6

Specialist in Corsetry
Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-37 JAMAICA AVENUE
Opposite Community House

J. H. PAULI
MEATS OF QUALITY
216-03 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-2467 or 5231
Orders called for and delivered.

RICHMOND HILL

KNAPP COAL CO., Inc.
1105 Metropolitan Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone: Stagg 2-0370
Distributors
KOPPERS
SEABOARD COKE

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill. 2-4330, 4331 and 4332



PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
106-09 JAMAICA AVENUE
Rich. Hill 2-4001
Phone R. H. 2-0277 Virginia 7-8212

Brooklyn Manor Garage and Gas Station
Accessories and Repairs
Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
Jamaica Ave. and 101st St., Richmond Hill

One-Day Service!
All garments are insured by a $20,000 policy against fire or robbery.
ORION CLEANERS
81-26 Lefferts Blvd. Virginia 7-2207

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
of Every Description
Laurelton 8-2555 Jamaica 6-7414

RICHMOND HILL
Cypress Hill

EMIL W. FABER
Dealer in HIGH GRADE PRIME BEEF
MEAT PRODUCTS
Poultry and Game
Orders called for and delivered
3409 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Tel. Applegate 3778

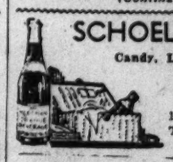
ROCKVILLE CENTRE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Tel. Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place
8 a. m. to 1 p. m daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)


SCHOELERMANN
Candy, Luncheon, Soda
ICE CREAM
13 N. PARK AVE
TEL. R. V. C. 1020

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Starters, Generators and Ignition
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

THE FAMOUS
57 VARIETIES
VON BROOK BROS.
Fancy Groceries—Delicatessen
19 N. PARK AVENUE Tel. 2463

"EVERY KIND OF INSURANCE"
THOMAS H. DARLING
TEL. R V C 3763
BANK OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE BLDG.

FOR FLOWERS CALL
Tel. R V C 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Perlman Flower Service

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
2 PINT BRICKS
BREYER'S ICE CREAM, 39c
BREAKFAST SERVED 7 A. M.
LAPAYOVER'S
51 N. VILLAGE AVE. Tel. R. V. C. 3360

WHITESTONE

BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
JAS. CAMPO 14-25 150TH STREET
PHONE FLUSHING 9-6977, 9-6957
WE DELIVER

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2340
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280—1281

Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
Ellen's Beauty Salon
PERMANENT WAVING
129 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. Mam. 2198

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY and ENGRAVING
Full Line of Office Equipment

New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
19 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE

Mme. BLAND

Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

Van Horson & Bertine
Coal Corporation
Jeddo Highland Coal
Furnace Oil, Coke and Wood
221 Washington Street, Mt. Vernon
OAKwood 0500

A. L. KNUDSEN
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Free Delivery
471 So. Fifth Ave. Ph. Oakwood 0320
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

We Have Some Unusual "BUYS" and RENTALS
HARRY LEVY Real Estate
Oakwood 1300
85 Gramatan Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
List your property with us.

NEWBURGH

Crowley's Milk Co., Inc.
Established 1904
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Crowley's Vitamin Ice Cream
Guernsey Raw or Pasteurized Milk
NEWBURGH, N. Y. TEL. 2300

We want your business solely upon the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.
JANSEN & FARRINGTON
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
19 WATER STREET NEWBURGH, N. Y.

HIGHLAND-QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.
22-24 WATER STREET
BROADWAY BRANCH, 244 BROADWAY

Phone 350
BULLIS HOUSE OF FLOWERS
168 BROADWAY, NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Member of Florists Telegraph Delivery
ARTHUR F. BULLIS, *Prop.*

Tel. 2527
JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOPPE
75 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

Let the NEPTUNE Help you
STORAGE
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

EXPRESS SERVICE



FERGUSON'S FINE FOOD
Delicious and tempting . . . dependably pure. Phone your order in . . . We'll deliver it.
New Rochelle 8400
It Costs No More at Ferguson's

Special August Installation Offer on
Silent Glow Oil Burners
Install Burner NOW. Enjoy automatic hot water all Summer—No payments until Fall.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue Phone N. R. 1000

NRA
Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

Rudolph HAIRDRESSER, Inc.
PERMANENT WAVING
409 North Avenue N. R. 2520
Entrance to Rochelle Park

JANE DRAKE SHOP
All Chiffons Specially Priced at 12.95
Values to 25.00
Silk Ensembles at 9.95
Values to 19.75
Cottons at Cost
12 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN
NRA
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

Service That Satisfies
Roslyn Millinery
Featuring fall models in the newest shades. Reasonably priced. Sizes 21 to 24.
629 NOSTRAND AVENUE
Between Dean and Pacific Streets


Fortenar Millinery
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS MOULDED TO THE HEAD
New Fall Line, $1.57 and up
4406 13th Ave. 1 Flight up

LOUIS DRUSKIN
OPTOMETRIST
GLASSES FITTED
1040 Eastern Parkway
Slocum 6-6586
1719 Pitkin Avenue
Dickens 2-2205

DRY CLEANING
F. Braverman
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing Curtains Blankets, Portiers, etc.
2138 Beverly Road Buckminster 2-9166
Near Sears, Roebuck


CORSETS
Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie
EPPY SHOPPE'S
898 Flatbush Ave. nr. Church Ave.
261 Utica Ave., nr. Lincoln Pl.

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
EYES EXAMINED
2 West Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y. C.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Nathan H. Weil, Inc.
INSURANCE
(Every known kind)
501 Fifth Avenue Cor. 42nd Street
Tels. Murray Hill 2-6412-13-14-15

NIAGARA FALLS

NEW WASH FROCKS FOR FALL—$1.19 and $1.69
Sizes 14 to 52½
The WATTS STORE
BUFFALO AVENUE AND 77TH STREET

PORT CHESTER

COLONIAL ANTHRACITE
Office Phone Port Chester 31
Residence Phone
Port Chester 3192-M
John C. Thomas
Coal - Coke - Fuel Oil
Foot of Willett Avenue

POUGHKEEPSIE

MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
For Good Work
14 Liberty Street Phone 4501

SMITH BROTHERS
Famous Since 1847
Specialize in Tempting Hot Weather Meals

Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
39 CANNON STREET Phone 4913
Experts in Beauty Culture
Permanents—$5, $7.50 and $10.00
Free Parking to Our Patrons in rear of our building.

SWISS
CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality Work—Low Prices
PHONE 864 542 MAIN STREET
We Call For and Deliver

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

Beginning Saturday
A Clearance
of Summer Dresses
Many at Half Price and Less
Printed Crepes, Sheers, Boucles and Suits
All Are Wonderful Values
Sizes for Misses and Women
SECOND FLOOR
Luckey Platt & Co.

PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
22 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

DIESING'S
Texaco Gasoline
Fisk Tires—USL Batteries
MAIN STREET and GRAND AVENUE
TEL. 276

Why Bake at Home When the Best in Baked Goods Can Be Had at the
Theresa Bake Shop
272 MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Charlotte 1649 daily except Saturdays.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Old Company's Lehigh
COAL
George W. Lindboe
Representing
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
HOME PHONE—CULVER 5522-J

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

E. H. CLARK COAL CO
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

FOR PYROIL
That Most Superior Lubricant
remember
WEST RIDGE GARAGE
4422 RIDGE ROAD, WEST
Route 31 to Niagara Falls
REPAIRING—GAS—OILS—GREASE
Emil L. Opperman Dick Travis

FIRE
AUTO — BONDS
"Insures Anything Insurable"
WELLINGTON POTER, Inc.
Stone 7384 528 Granite Building

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
RESTAURANT and FOUNTAIN SERVICE
Temperance Beverages Only. Fresh candies from our own candy kitchen.



Harry T. B. Richardson
Bakery
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order
72 Clinton Avenue South
Main 1770

Georgina Speare Book Shop
128 Cutler Building
BOOKS
Greeting Cards Rental Library
Main 6585

J. & Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Rumford Baking Powder
ELDER'S
Market and Grocery
527 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

"Over a Century of Service"
LEARY'S
CLEANERS and DYERS
MAIN 2822

FRANK K. YOUNG
342 Monroe Ave.—
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

Pine Tree Food Shop
Sour Cream Cookies
Cinnamon Rolls Pecan Rolls
Chicken Pies
470 COURT STREET MAIN 7099

RAY BOYCE
FISK—FIRESTONE—GOODYEAR
TIRES
Vulcanizing—All Work Guaranteed
USED TIRES
1050 EAST MAIN STREET

Specials
PERMANENT WAVES
All lines of beauty shop work
Rose Fry Beauty Shop
636 University Avenue Monroe 1201

When you purchase goods advertised in the Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

NEW YORK

RYE

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
Sand for playboxes.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY
OF ALL KINDS
51 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

SCARSDALE

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

MAXIMILIAN NAGEL
Jeweler and Horologist
Specialist in High-Grade and Antique
WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Formerly General Manager Keystone
Watch and Clock Repair Co.
4 POPHAM ROAD Scarsdale Phone: 191

MAE-BLANCHE
BEAUTY PARLOR
By Appointment Hours 9 to 6
22 HARWOOD COURT, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 4073

CHESTER
TAILORS and FURRIERS
36 Garth Road, Scarsdale Phone 1212
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing.
Suits made to order.
Goods called for and delivered.

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil—Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

Enna Jettick Shoes
$5—$6



"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
THE CARL CO.

HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
H. S. BARNEY CO.

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys — Games
BOOKS
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE
The "Vitelized Oil" Paint
Makes possible
ONE DAY PAINTING
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

Dobbs Hats
Mark Cross Gloves
HOLTZMANN
250 STATE STREET Phone 4-9510

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
Schenectady's Foremost
Ladies' Apparel Shop
Coats—Dresses—Millinery
THE NEW IMPERIAL BLDG.
328 STATE STREET

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask us about RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett St. Phone 4-7791

Equip Your Car With
UNITED STATES TIRES
ROYAL—PEERLESS—GUARD
Made of Tempered Rubber
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-256 STATE STREET

Walk-Over Shoes
420 State Street

RINDFLEISCH
Cleaner and Dyer
116 JAY ST. Phone 4-3161

SCOTIA

G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING
ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams
Paints
7 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

THE DUTCH OVEN PASTRY SHOPPE
Homemade Delicacies
743 VLEY ROAD Phone 2-8161

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

Robert E. Gilman
Insurance
Gurney Bldg. Tel. 2-2351

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome, and Fresh from
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
Phone 2-4169—1125 CONKLING AVENUE

WATERTOWN

August Sale of
FUR TRIMMED COATS
Larger assortments, finer furs and lower prices make August the best time to buy your winter coat. 200 new coats now on sale at $24.75 to $139, with feature values at $39.50 and $59.50.
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

BRUSSEL'S
FOOD MARKET, Inc.
Full Line of
Refreshing Beverages
Grape Juice
Ginger Ale
Soft Drinks
Table Water
Sparkling Water
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. Phone W.P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

balkin's
MEN'S WEAR
144 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Mid-Summer Sale—Schick Dry Shaver

Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343



Phone 3389
FLETCHER BRUSH
430 MAMARONECK AVENUE

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AV.
Corner Post Road
Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"



All Summer Clothing and Furnishings Greatly Reduced
Stone's Clothes Shop
BAR BUILDING 199 MAIN STREET

ERNEST J. CARLSEN
PAINTING and DECORATING
87 OGDEN AVENUE Tel. W. P. 6040

THE Standard Barber Shop
Wishes to Announce
that a new policy of reduced prices has been adopted at this shop.
ALL HAIRCUTS, 50c
89 MAMARONECK AVENUE

M. STEIN millinery
"Hats people talk about"
AND ONLY $1.95
134 EAST POST ROAD

THE LITTLE HOUSE
72 Grand Street Tel. White Plains 8077
LUNCHEONS 35c to 60c
DINNERS 75c to $1.00
Not Open on Sunday
Madeline Norton Lunt

Liberty Food Store
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Delicatessen
Cocomalt
240 BATTLE AVE. Phone W. P. 3428
Free Delivery

YONKERS

The Empire Market
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Choice Meat, Poultry
Phones: 4720—1096
52 Lawrence Street



Specialist in High-Grade Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
GUSTAV A. STRAUSS
JEWELER
104 NEW MAIN STREET Tel. Nepp. 2622

Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week



Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer.
Far From Being an Extinct Species

Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer
R'arin' to Go It Alone!

Hungerford in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
The War College Cheer Leaders

Cargill in Deseret Salt Lake City News
No Eat—No Milk!

With the Inventors



Collapsible Club

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS peculiar-looking instrument is just our old friend, the golf club, equipped with the collapsible shaft that Kyle P. Edwards of East Cleveland, Ohio, has invented (U. S. Patent No. 1967355). No doubt, the next step will be a club that shrinks to the size of a fountain pen, so that it may be tucked into one's vest pocket!

In Lighter Vein

A Fluid Investment

Brown: "I see Smith's got a motorcar."

Greene: "Yes; rich uncle gave it to him."

Brown: "Why, he told me he put all the money he had into it."

Greene: "So he did. He bought four gallons of gas."—*Grand Forks Sun.*

Undecided

"I get wonderful recipes over the radio," gushed the bride who was entertaining her family for the first time. "I got one for Egyptian stew and one for a never-fail spot remover this morning."

"Which is this?" asked little Willie, tasting the stew which he had just been served.

Inexpressible Appreciation

"Sonnie" was in the raptures of eating fried chicken, so much so that his mother remarked, "Well, you certainly seem to like it!"

"Yum! Yum!" said Sonnie between bites. "If I had a tail" (another bite), "I'd wag it!"

Only One of the Kind

She: "The man I marry must be as brave as a lion, but not forward; handsome as Apollo, but not conceited; wise as Solomon, but meek as a lamb; a man who is kind to every woman, but only loves me."

He (enthusiastically): "How lucky we met!"—*Grit.*

A Good Find

Wife (back from the shops): "Well, dear, I've found just the costume I've been looking for."

Husband: "Splendid! I certainly couldn't have afforded to buy it for you."—*Pearson's.*

Protection

Old Lady (looking at submarine in dock): "And doesn't that gun on deck get wet when you submerge?"

Sailor: "Oh, no, ma'am! When we submerge one o' the sailors holds an umbrella over it."—*Pearson's.*

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Errand Boy

ONE boy was not discouraged when he made the round of some buildings and asked for errands to do and got only one. He realized that he might appear at a time when the office man or merchant had none to do; but he left a wall card bearing his name and address, so that the manager could ring his home and get him. He assured all his business contacts that someone would be on hand to answer their call.

He was so businesslike in his application for work that most men felt assured he would be just the kind of boy they would want to do odd jobs for them, and he secured much work. B. R. L.

What They Say

Internal Reform

"Crooked politics and predatory finances are more subversive of our own democratic institutions than all the propaganda that the Communists could release in our country."—*Abraham Fink.*

Streams and Rivers

"Streams of public opinion do not mean much in themselves, but when they form into a mighty river something has to give way."—*Walter S. Peck.*

Don't Rock the Boat

"As long as things are getting better each week, it's time to sit tight."—*Henry Morgenthau,* Secretary of the Treasury.

Tends to His Knitting

"I just play my own game and never think about the other fellow."—*Horton Smith,* professional golfer.



Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
Just an Old-Fashioned Scene

Quotation for Today

NO NATION can be destroyed while it possesses a good home life.—J. G. HOLLAND.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Onesimus

ONESIMUS was originally the slave of Paul's friend Philemon, but seems to have fled from his master and made his way to Rome. In some way he encountered Paul there, during the Apostle's first Roman captivity, and became one of his most devoted followers. Eager to repay in some way his willing service, Paul wrote his "Epistle to Philemon" urging Philemon to forgive and forget the misdemeanors of his slave, whose recent conduct had, in the Apostle's opinion, fully redeemed his past misdeeds (Philemon vs. 10-13); and he would have Philemon receive Onesimus as he would the venerable Apostle himself (vs. 8, 17).

Paul's deep appreciation of the excellent qualities of this former slave is expressed in various passages; for he terms him "a faithful and beloved brother" (Col. 4:9), "a brother beloved" (Philemon, v. 16), and even "my son Onesimus" (v. 10).

Daily Anecdote

But He Kept On!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS A boy Daniel Webster gave no evidences of the oratorical power which later was to be his. As a schoolboy he was more than ordinarily deficient in declamation.

"Many a piece," he once said, "did I commit to memory and rehearse in my own room, over and over again; but when the day came when the school collected, when my name was called and all eyes were turned upon my seat, I could not raise myself from it."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Meeting the Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, Calif.

A GROUP of motion-picture folk in Hollywood and Beverly Hills occasionally gather up their cast-off clothing and assemble the garments in some convenient place in order that others less fortunate may find something fitted to their needs.

One successful young star, on the day appointed, had made a neat pile of such things as might be useful to some needy woman. Her busy husband had to be reminded several times that he, too, was expected to look over his own wardrobe and make some helpful contribution. When his selection was brought forth it contained, among other things, two dress shirts.

Thinking that he was indulging in a little joke, the young star burst out laughing and started to toss the shirts aside. But her husband refused to discard the garments, solemnly insisting that he had given earnest thought to his selection, and that the shirts must go. Good-naturedly the star agreed, and the bundles were taken to the store room.

All day dozens of garments were sorted by willing helpers among the profession, and handed out to grateful men and women. But the dress shirts remained on display in the pristine freshness of their very recent laundering.

Late in the afternoon a little woman entered and glanced hastily about. There appeared to be nothing left that she might use, and disappointment was written on her face. Suddenly she spied the two dress shirts, and she reached for them eagerly. "Oh, are these actually to be given away?" she exclaimed.

Assured by a smiling helper that they were, she said they exactly fitted her husband's immediate need. "He is a waiter," the little woman explained. "And he can go to work this very night, now that he'll have a decent shirt to wear!"

Today's Limerick

"Please say," said the youth, with a sigh,
"To love me you really will trigh."
"I'm busy," she said,
"With Tom, Dick, and Ned—
But your turn may come bigh and bigh."

Brevities

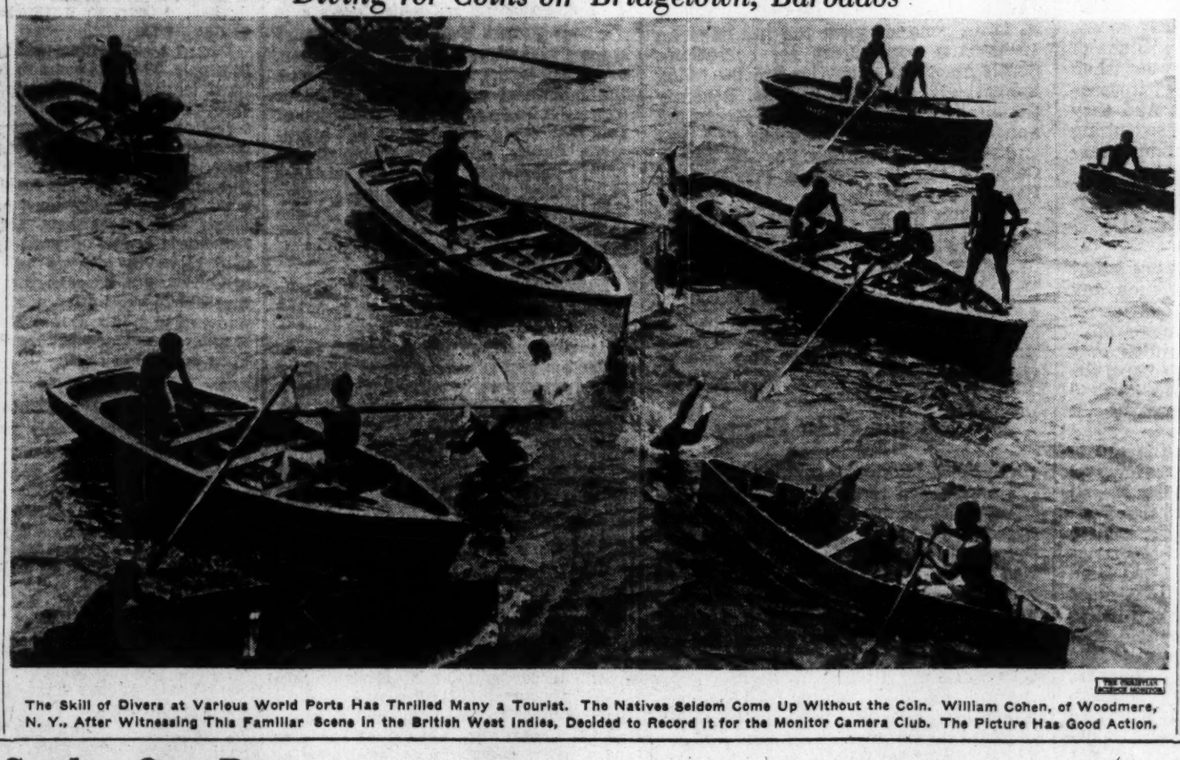
Boston Herald: Don't be puzzled. The whole thing, in its essentials, comes down to this: The money you haven't got yet isn't worth as much as the money you didn't have.

Los Angeles Times: The fact that there are two sides to every question means money for the lawyers.

Detroit Free Press: Always use married workmen for any job inside your home. They are afraid to make a mess.

Arkansas Gazette: Women want men to be sturdy oaks—and spruce.

Diving for Coins off Bridgetown, Barbados



The Skill of Divers at Various World Ports Has Thrilled Many a Tourist. The Natives Seldom Come Up Without the Coin. William Cohen, of Woodmere, N. Y., After Witnessing This Familiar Scene in the British West Indies, Decided to Record It for the Monitor Camera Club. The Picture Has Good Action.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Rainy Day Rowdies*

By CARMACK



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1934 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Less Than a Dictator

JUST what is it that lies behind the loose talk of dictatorship in the United States? Even such a responsible statesman as Mr. Stanley Baldwin has injured his own reputation and Anglo-American relations by making the charge. And now, Mr. Silas Strawn, speaking under auspices of the Republican National Committee, declares that the transfer of congressional powers to the President is a "dangerous expedient."

Mr. Strawn does not say that a dictatorship has already been established by this transfer, but intimates that it is on the way, since under "a planned economy" the Executive "cannot tolerate individual freedom of action." This conclusion is something less than inevitable. It is conceivable that a democracy could go in for economic planning. Fundamental policies could be determined by the people or the legislature, and the detailed administration left to executive departments. Indeed, democracies are already operating certain kinds of economic planning. What else are graduated income taxes which tend to redistribute wealth, immigration restriction which holds up wages, tariffs, antitrust laws, and other familiar measures?

Mr. Strawn quite rightly points out that under the recovery measures enacted by the last Congress boards and bureaus are exercising powers usually intrusted only to the courts. It is entirely true, too, that a dangerously large bureaucracy has been built up. And recent statements have shown that President Roosevelt has been using executive orders at about twice the rate of any predecessor. It is true that today the United States has personal government to such an extent that Mr. Roosevelt's discovery of radical feeling in the West is for the moment the most evident indicator of governmental policy.

Yet in all this the essential fact is overlooked that final authority rests with Congress and the people—and with the Supreme Court. Every one of the powers intrusted to the President by Congress will be automatically returned within a few months, even as the NRA licensing authority has already expired. Moreover, they can be recalled in a moment by congressional repeal. Here is the vital distinction between democratic bestowal of temporary powers and the sort of rule that exists in Russia, Germany and Italy.

In those countries power rests on armed force. There can be no withdrawal of it except by violence. In the United States one election could alter the whole situation. And it will be well if in their elections the American people can disregard exaggerations and catch phrases put forward by both political parties and determine what the genuine choices are. They are not between dictatorship and democracy, "regimentation" and "economic anarchy."

Nor is the question of danger to the Constitution confined to what has already happened. Citizens will be justified in opposing the Administration if they mistrust the general direction of present measures, always recognizing that the American Government has shown itself almost impotent in emergencies unless power is transferred temporarily to the Executive and that the whole attitude of the people was altered last year when they found they had a "strong" Government, ready to act decisively. And they may well remember also that something more than a rejection of present measures is required.

Will France Devalue?

THE drop of 874,000,000 francs below budgetary estimate in French tax returns for the second quarter of this year, just announced by Finance Minister Germain-Martin, constitutes only one of many factors tending to compel the French Government to turn from its rigid gold orthodoxy and contemplate an eventual devaluation.

Indeed, to devaluate or not to devaluate is the subject of growing controversy at present among French economists as well as in financial and industrial circles. Contrary to many current opinions, such a devaluation is not now viewed in France with as much apprehension as it was when the Doumergue Cabinet first took office six months ago. Authoritative opinion in France and Britain seems to hold that even should the French abandon the gold standard, no really serious consequences would ensue, as France's position financially is, in the main, sound. It might, in fact, be a relief from the present straitjacket methods of deflation that are not bringing the anticipated results originally envisaged by M. Germain-Martin.

Disappointment is manifest on many sides at the insufficiency of economy produced by the government decrees, M. Charles Rist, the eminent French expert, warned the Government at the outset that if it undertook deflation, it would have to carry its program through with thoroughness to achieve success. Budgetary reforms, the revision of production costs, and the lowering of retail prices cannot be really gained by half measures.

Up to the early days of July, sentiment in France seemed largely to follow orthodox deflationist views.

Competent observers now say that devaluationist sentiment is spreading in the country, and that when the Chamber reassembles in October, many of the deputies will return "instructed" to demand devaluation. Both French farmers and business men are grumbling mightily about the stagnant condition of their activities and the sacrifice of a slight devaluation might be acceptable to them, provided it offered hope of getting them out of the present morass.

Fair Food Prices

DROUGHT in America has turned the problem of preventing crop surpluses into a problem of preventing high prices on shortened food supplies. President Roosevelt has just added his declaration to that of lesser members of the Administration that the force of the Government will be used to suppress any attempts at profiteering in agricultural commodities.

Actually if reliance can be put upon Department of Agriculture figures—and they have shown themselves fairly immune from political tampering—the United States is far from any occasion for famine prices. With carryovers of more than a year's supply in most of the leading farm products, even the amazingly reduced yields this year will occasion no actual shortage. There will be achieved approximately the balance at which the agricultural adjustment program has aimed—a sufficiency without a continual excess of supply. If this leads to farm prices more nearly proportionate to industrial prices, the cities cannot well complain of injustice.

But food prices should certainly go no higher than a fair compensation to the producer requires. To prevent needless price boosting, the Government's best weapon is information. Simply the issuance of dependable figures on supplies of wheat, cotton, corn, and so forth, counteracts the scares of scarcity. And to analyze how small a fraction an increase of the farm price actually adds to a finished product is often to discountenance the price a middleman asks on that pretext. In this emergency the best way to circumvent the profiteer is to give the consumer the facts.

Linking the Americas

THE giant Sikorsky clipper ship, capable of carrying 32 passengers and a crew of five, has joined the fleet of flying boats operating between Miami and Buenos Aires. The new plane is expected to reduce flying time between the two cities from seven to five days, as against 17 or 18 days by ocean liner. Thus aviation is tightening bonds of friendship and commerce between the Americas.

The commercial fruitfulness of this traffic between North and South America is recorded in the rapid development of both passenger and express service during the last three years. The total number of passengers increased from 22,587 in 1930 to 67,132 in 1933, and the volume of express increased from 106,876 pounds in 1930 to 830,430 pounds in 1933. The gain was made during a period when general trade was declining.

The lack of highway and rail connections covering the great distances between the United States and most points in Latin America gave the air lines an exceptional opportunity for operations. South American countries are becoming increasingly conscious of this. Recently the Ministry of the Interior in Argentina announced plans for the study of a new and shorter route to New York by way of Corumbá (Brazil), Caracas (Venezuela), Havana, and Tampa.

Although the air lines may be capable of only a limited stimulation of trade, this linking of the Americas by shorter routes should have a salutary influence on other relations. With Europe and its 35,000,000 armed men floundering in the high tide of nationalistic illusions, the world needs this example the Americas can give of freer trade and good will between nations.

A Famine Midst Plenty

SEVERAL hundred secondary age pupils were asked recently what change in the school program would be most appreciated. A good majority replied that the most welcome change would be a period of free time each day. The pupils would use this time for any purpose they wished: study, creative work in shop or studio, browsing in the school library, reading, or in informal discussion.

One of the criticisms which the average parent levels against the modern school system is that it places too much pressure on the "teen age" boy and girl. There is no time for the pupils to use as they wish. Boys and girls must not go into a world echoing the cry of too many modern adults, "We have no time to enjoy living."

The average pupil has a full school program of studies in the morning. In the afternoon there are athletics, dramatics, debating, musical organizations, the school paper, make-up for lost work, home-room activities and clubs of all sorts. In the evening there seems to be an appalling amount of home work. Many pupils also belong to outside organizations.

The world's knowledge is increasing tremendously. But unless we teach boys and girls the art of relaxing, the joy of a brief period of self-communion, the true happiness involved in simple, self-made recreation, we are not preparing for a happier social order.

Bookman's Travels

Fellow Travelers

EN ROUTE TO VANCOUVER

RIDE on a limited between Boston and New York, and it is unlikely that you will make acquaintances. You may get into a lagging conversation with a captain of industry, who will tell you that everything's going to the dogs and it's all labor's fault; but generally you will find people severely absorbed in themselves, or reading, or sleeping.

For all I know, the same may be true of all limited trains. But it's not true when you strike into the West. Westerners certainly are less afraid of letting others know how they feel. I learned this when I went to California. And I find the Canadian westerners precisely like the Americans. You can't tell one from the other; and they both can spot an easterner on sight.

* * *

Once in a while, you run across one of those touch-me-not persons even in the West. We had one on the train from Kenora to Winnipeg. A very forbidding lady indeed, one of those who don't know you're there. Not even Irish Maggie ventured to speak to her. She occupied herself in steady reading for the 3 hours and 45 minutes. A member of the Governor-General's suite, at least, I told myself. When she departed, she left behind her the reading matter which had so absorbed her. I looked it over. It consisted of a collection of magazines dealing with the Hollywood stars.

Perhaps the lady was a movie critic. Or perhaps she was only shy.

In any event, she was very different from the lady who opened a conversation with me in the observation car. In a few minutes I knew that she was the wife of a business man in Regina, returning from a visit to Winnipeg, where she formerly lived and worked. In return she soon had my occupation, my destination and my opinion on various social and economic questions.

Our brakeman is a social philosopher and an internationally minded thinker, too. He likes to speak of the two flags flying side by side along a 3000-mile boundary, without a fort or a soldier in evidence. He is convinced that the amity between these nations is unbreakable.

* * *

Then there was the man from Timmins, a mining town in northern Ontario, and his English wife. They distinguished for us wheat from barley and oats.

There were many other charming traveling companions, but a cruel editor would not permit me to tell you of them all. There is friendliness and romance and poetry in the very names of the places we pass through: Swift Current, Indian Head, Broadview, Moose Jaw.

There is beauty of color and pattern, too, in the prairie country. I admit that I should not like to spend my life on the prairies. But I do think it must be a grand life for those who are equal to its demands.

L. A. SLOPER.

Celebrities Off Parade: Auguste Rodin

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

WHENEVER I think of Auguste Rodin it is the merry twinkle in his deep-set eyes, peering out from beneath shaggy white eyebrows above a bushy white beard, that first recalls that extraordinary personality. He was a short, thick-set man, with a stoop in his shoulders which made him seem even more stocky than he really was. He was naturally quiet and retiring, but, when once interested, his manner became alert, his conversation free and rapid, his ideas clear cut and well defined.

Those whose memories go back to the great Paris Exposition of 1900 will recall the interest excited by the erection, near one of the main entrances, of a building especially to house the Rodin statues, by which act the city of Paris placed its belated stamp of approval upon the work of its famous sculptor. Here was exhibited, among other examples in various stages of completion, the masterly "Portal of Hell"—Rodin's great conception of Dante's Inferno, executed as a commission for the Musée des Arts Décoratifs—and his "Balzac," ordered by the Society of Men of Letters, around which waged such controversy among critics when the statue was refused acceptance after the submission of its sketch in plaster.

Even the people in the street entered into the controversy when the Balzac statue was exhibited in the Salon. Singers in the cafés sang scurrilous songs, street comedians made the sculptor the butt of their jokes, and statues of Rodin, caricaturing him as a snow image in imitation of the Balzac, were sold in the shops.

This was in 1898, and later, while in Paris, I had listened with interest and amusement to the heated arguments. Some looked upon this work of Rodin's as the inauguration of a new phase in sculpture; others insisted that the artist had conceived a shapeless human figure, clad in its enveloping dressing gown, as an insult to his critics—that he had taken this method to express his disgust at their ungenerous treatment of his work.

With all this chatter fresh in mind, I crossed over to London, and there, by a curious coincidence, found myself a fellow guest with Rodin at the home of John Tweed. Tweed himself was a well-known sculptor, sometimes called "the English Rodin," whom I ran across one day in Padua. We were both standing before Donatello's statue of Gattamelata, the first great equestrian monument cast in bronze in Italy since antiquity—I as a passing admirer, he as a sculptor studying another master's work, to gain fresh inspiration for an important commission recently placed in his hands—the completion of Alfred Stevens's unfinished statue of the Duke of Wellington, for Westminster Abbey. Being again in London I renewed the friendship which had developed from this chance encounter, and Rodin's presence in John Tweed's house at the same time greatly enhanced my pleasure. The French sculptor, as a matter of fact, was John Tweed's patron saint, and it was even more natural that the Frenchman should make his friend's house his headquarters when in England than that I should again take advantage of Tweed's friendly invitation.



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Auguste Rodin

Rodin was a keen inquisitor. His interest in America and Americans was deep and understanding. This was the time when New York City had just reached out and taken to itself all the surrounding territory to form Greater New York, and Rodin was peculiarly interested to learn just what it meant. "Don't let your New York grow too big," he cautioned. "That is all right for London, but London is the political center like your Washington, the literary center like your Boston, and the financial center like your New York. New York should not grow too big simply as a financial and commercial center. It would become top heavy, and lose its personality."

It was not strange that our conversation should turn upon the Balzac statue, and, when I mentioned it, Rodin's face showed unnecessary wariness. This soon disappeared, being followed by an amused chuckle and the ever-present twinkle in his eyes.

"Yes," he said, "they took the commission away from me and gave it to my brother sculptor, Falguière. He is my friend, and I am glad that they gave him the order. Some thought it strange that in the same exhibition where he displayed his model I should exhibit a bronze bust of Falguière himself; but he was my friend—at least I could do that for him."

After we had talked for a few moments, and he was convinced that my queries were due to an interest beyond mere curiosity, he became more frank regarding the Balzac itself.

"It is not true," he told me, "that I had my tongue in my cheek. I took him at his youth—only 25 years old, before he became tormented with the life he portrayed in the 'Comédie Humaine.' He was a peasant, this Balzac, a short, fat man. That is all we know about his personal appearance. There is no death mask, no bust. But for Lamartine I should have found no data. 'Balzac was the figure of an element,' Lamartine said; 'he was stout, thick-set, square at the base and at the shoulders, ample, much as Mirabeau was, but not heavy in any way; he had so much soul it carried him lightly.' My Balzac was that. I made the spirit carry the flesh."

The lack of finish, of which the critics complained, was deliberate. In "The Kiss," Rodin had shown himself master of delicacy in conception and in execution. The very roughness of the "Balzac," as it came into being, gave a far more vivid expression of the sculptor's conception of his subject than any amount of elaborated detail could have done. This is now fully admitted. Time has justified Auguste Rodin and confounded his critics.

(Next Thursday: Henry James)

North . . South . . East . . West

The Sources of Our Inspiration

By Frank L. Perrin

ONE walks, quite naturally, in the direction toward which one's eyes are turned. Before us there always is some goal, some hoped-for destination, or some objective which seems to promise the fulfillment of our desires, secret or expressed. Perhaps a better realization of this fact would explain, but not necessarily justify, otherwise unexplainable human proclivities. Many of our mistakes of judgment, many of our vain wanderings in our search for happiness, are due to a wrong conception of right and to a lack of realization of what true happiness brings.

How smugly and how wisely, in our own estimation, do we discourse upon the influences of environment. We pretend to be experienced enough to enable us to trace the successes or failures of those whose careers we sometimes take it upon ourselves to analyze, to a right or wrong environment during what we call the habit-forming period. And yet it may be that any number of individual cases in which the results are exactly contrary to what is carelessly regarded as the standard established by a supposed law of averages disprove our unsupported theories.

So often have I seen the theoretical formula fail to operate that I have come to the point where I am compelled to seek out some other and more trustworthy theory upon which to establish a common denominator of character. In the experiences of all of us we have seen or known of these things, of the emergence, apparently in time of crisis or need, of a champion and defender of some ideal or some cause. History confirms our own more or less limited observations.

* * *

But it is the unsung heroes and heroines, and not those whom tradition and history call great, that we should consider today. For it is to them and to all who possess courage and vision that the people of today must look for ways of deliverance from self-imposed excesses and the indulgences induced by ignorance, greed, and a wrong concept of happiness and genuine prosperity. There is a sane philosophy of existence, proved and tested, but too often regarded as theoretical or idealistic, which must be recognized and accepted as a day-by-day working basis. Recent experiences have convinced uncounted millions of people of this, and they accept the fact as established. But when the test of their sincerity comes, there comes, also, the temptation to seek some short cut, some devious detour, to a fancied realm of contentment.

I have a continuing and abiding faith in people. This has come to me because I have learned to know many of them through close association and wide observation. There are conspicuous differences in characteristics, but, fundamentally, no such differences in character. Our characteristics are fashioned somewhat by our occupations, our environments, our associations. Like the style and fabric of our outward apparel, they may serve to identify us among our neighbors. But beneath these there lies that which, when discerned, reveals what we learn to seek and may always find. It is never consciously hidden. Neither is it worn upon the sleeve.

* * *

In a newspaper published in a midwestern city I read only yesterday the brief life story of a man now nearing the century mark whom I knew quite well many years ago. According to the story, he is the only survivor of some 300 citizens who were instrumental in locating in their somewhat remote village, sixty years ago, a state normal school in which, since then, thousands of students and teachers have been taught and trained. He was, in the earlier days, an ox teamster, hauling flour and grain from his isolated village to the railroad or to the steamboat landings on Lake St. Croix. He was unlettered and without polish, but he was not without that inner culture which formed the background of nearly every community in the Middle West in the 60's and 70's, upon which a substantial superstructure has been built.

Beneath a thin veneer you will find this reassuring evidence of stability everywhere. I have found it in the mining sections of the Pacific West and in the valleys and coastal cities of the Far Northwest. It lies near the surface in the South, along the Gulf and up and down the Florida peninsula. Perhaps we forget this, sometimes, when we dwell too long upon the transgressions and shortcomings of our neighbors, near or remote. But I would rather possess this faith in my fellows, knowing it to be justified, than to accept some persuasive indications of human shortcomings and human instability. Upon this rock of character and fundamental honesty the foundation of our institutions rests. The adverse currents of ignorance and greed can only break against it.

Letters to the Monitor

Tom Brown in America

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many readers who have enjoyed the "Tom Brown" stories will be interested in this account of Thomas Hughes's American colony, sent me by a friend from Rugby, Tenn.:

This deserted village, he says, has an interesting history. Fifty-four years ago, Thomas Hughes (author of "Tom Brown at Rugby") came over from England, seeking a location for a colony of young Englishmen who wanted to spread out in a new land. His aim and hope was to work out some form of Christian Socialism, under the ægis of the Church of England, or its American branch. A dozen or more families came from England, and were joined by sympathizers from New England and from Cincinnati, making about fifty families in all, and they bought 40,000 acres of land in the Cumberland mountains of Tennessee.

Like most colonies of idealists, they knew very little about farming, and less about business, and the scheme gradually disintegrated. Now there are half a dozen of the original settlers left, with their descendants, and a few newcomers, and most of the old houses stand vacant or have burned. A pretty little Gothic church, a school building, a library of 7000 volumes (a memorial to Thomas Hughes), and a dozen homes constitute the village.

What impresses me is the caliber of the people. The idealism of their forebears has stamped them with an eager reaching out for the things of the spirit. The man who delivers our milk is one of the original young Englishmen. His grandfather was a bishop of Calcutta, and his father was curate to Queen Alexandra when she was Princess of Wales. He is gentle, unassuming, and absorbed in his rather limited range of reading.

A charming neighbor, whose father from Cincinnati was one of the original settlers, keeps us supplied with books and magazines. Two sisters, fine women, do unceasing work for their mountain neighbors.

Uppington House was built for Thomas Hughes's mother. The original is in Berkshire, where Thomas Hughes was born, his grandfather being rector. All the houses here bear the names of the owners' homes in England.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Chilmark, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

World Views and Reviews

Prospects for Peace

By The Marquis of Lothian

[Second of two articles containing excerpts from a recent address at Chatham House, London.]

THERE is no certain way of assuring peace on any continent or in the world as a whole except by creating some kind of continental or world federation. Attempts to unite by dictatorship have always ultimately failed. Until federation is accomplished war will remain as the ultimate legislative instrument in the international sphere, because separate nations, like separate individuals, have so little sense of the collective good that they fail to modify treaties or frontiers or agreements voluntarily and in time, and the conflict is finally settled by the crude test of violence.

The Disarmament Conference is failing because, for the moment, there is no agreement about the permanent basis of European peace, and the nations of Europe are testing their relative strength. It will recover when agreement has been reached about these political issues, but not before. My fundamental conclusion is that the only way of avoiding a complete breakdown of the League system, the only way forward toward a really effective collective system, the only way of avoiding a return to the crude pre-war anarchy, is to separate the European regional security system from the world system, and that Great Britain should form part, primarily, of the world system.

* * *

Assuming the successful creation of a European regional security system, what prospect is there of creating a world system which is really effective? The prospects of forming such a world system ultimately depend on whether the United States will take part in it. That, indeed, is the hub of the whole peace business.

What reason is there for thinking that the United States, with its tradition of isolation, will actually join such a world League? Will she not, as hitherto, just bless it and do nothing? I believe that consideration of present-day realities and facts will drive the United States to see that the only possible way of keeping out of war is to put some "teeth" into the Kellogg Pact. The policy of isolation has been possible for the United States in the last fifteen years because there has, in practice, been no serious risk of any major war. Since the withdrawal of Japan and Germany from the League and the transformation of their internal political structures, the risk of a major war has once more appeared.

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It was Walter Lippmann who said experience had shown that, while the United States could "keep out," as Mr. Norman Davis recently put it, of local wars, she could not "keep out" of world wars. What, he asked, is a world war? Any war, he replied, in which Great Britain is involved. Why? Because Great Britain's principal weapon is sea power, and the use of sea power inevitably provokes the crisis over "the freedom of the seas" which led to the War of 1812, to the tension over the "Trent" affair in the American Civil War, and which compelled the United States in the last war either to fight Great Britain for the freedom of her own trade or to go to war for the freedom of the world. And what is true of the United States is true of Great Britain. Any attempt by the United States to use its sea power to interrupt our trade would produce a grave crisis with ourselves.

What is the way of dealing with this ever-latent Anglo-American problem? It is to make the Kellogg Pact the primary item in their individual policy, so that whenever war breaks out or threatens anywhere, their first act will be to consult together and with other neutral signatories as to what they can do to bring about a pacific settlement or, if they cannot prevent the war, to isolate it and to protect their rights when it breaks out, and above all prevent it leading to a war between themselves. So long as the United States, Great Britain and the non-belligerents act together under the Kellogg Pact, and still more if they acted under the Covenant, they will have immense influence, and if necessary immense power, for peace and for bringing about reasonable settlement.

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No state, however powerful, would light-heartedly challenge the opposition of a well-organized world League, even though its members were under no legal obligations to take sanctions. Once the non-belligerents are collected together and realize the effect on themselves of war, their willingness to take effective action together will be immeasurably greater than anything they will commit themselves to under an automatic legal engagement.

Nor does such a system mean a world dictatorship of the English-speaking powers. It really means intrusting to a world League acting under the Kellogg Pact the rôle discharged by Great Britain alone in the last century. For the final instrument of any world League, and an instrument which will be effective if it is applied by a world League, is sea power, and sea power today rests mainly in the hands of the United States and the British Commonwealth. If we use it together under the Kellogg Pact, we use it for world peace. If we try to use it separately and for our individual ends, we may produce a catastrophe which might end civilization.

[A consideration of post-strike conditions on the Pacific coast, by Courtland R. Holdom, will appear in The Wide Horizon tomorrow.]